THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR NOVEMBER 1804:

With an Engraving of KELLY CASTLE.

CONTENTS.

Page

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Register of the Weather for *November* 1804, - - - - - 810
High Water at *Leith* for *Dec.* - - - ib.
Description of *Kelly Castle*, with a View, - - - - - 811
Celestial Phenomena for *December* 1804, - - - - - 812
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts, - - - - - 814
Observations on the State of the Manufacture of Salt in *Scotland* in 1787, - - - - - 817
—Of the Association of Salt Owners, 818
—Of the Expence of making *Scots* Salt, - - - - - ib.
—Of the Price of Salt, - - - - - ib.
—Of the Duty on *Scots* Salt, - - - - ib.
—Of the Canal between *Clyde* and the *Forth*, - - - - - 819
—Of *Scots* Salt for Exportation, - - 820
—Of Salt imported into *Scotland*, - 821
—Conclusion, - - - - - 822
Query respecting *Allan* the Painter, ib.
Observations made in a Tour through parts of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, *in* 1804 ib.
On the Permanency of the Causes which retard the Progress of Truth, - - - - - 826
Hints of a Plan for supporting the Royal Infirmary, - - - - - 833
On the Envy and Persecution attendant on great Talents, - - - - - 834
Strictures on the present Plan of Female Education, - - - - - 885
A Survey of the *British* Empire in *Europe* at the beginning of the 19th Century, - - - - - 838

EXTRACTS.

Books and Pamphlets published in *London* in *October* 1804, - - - 847

Page

Literary and Scientific Notices, - 850

POETRY.

The Traveller, - - - - - 852
To Miss Mary ——, - - - - - 854
Song - - - - - 855
The Pedlar, - - - - - ib.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

Foreign Intelligence.—*America*, - 857
Account of the Death, Funeral, and Character, of General *Hamilton*, ib.
Jerome Bonaparte, - Letter from the Minister of Marine at *Paris*, to him, 862
Russia and *France*, -Official Notes between *M. Talleyrande* and *M. D'Oubril*, on the complaints of *Russia*, - - - - - 864
French Ultimatum and Note, - - 872
Seizure of *Sir George Rumbold* at *Hamburgh* by a party of French troops, ib.
---His release at *Paris*, and his arrival at *London*, - - - - - 874
---Remonstrance of his Britannic Majesty to the Court of *Berlin* on this singular event, - - - - - ib.
Spain.---Contagious fever at *Malaga*, *Alicant*, *Carthagena*, and *Cadiz*, - 875
Gibraltar,---Account of the infectious fever in that town and garrison, 876
England,---Rupture with *Spain*, - - 879
---Caprure of three Spanish frigates, 880
---List of the cargoes and treasure, ib.
Civil Appointments - - - - - 881
Military Promotions - - - - - 883
Prices of Grain per quarter, at Corn Exchange, *London*, - - - - - ib.
—————— at *Haddington*, - - - ib.
Marriages, - - - - - ib.
Births, - - - - - 884
Deaths, - - - - - 885

State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from October 26. to Nov. 25. 1804, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1804. Oct.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.7	47	48	——	Cloudy
27	29.61	49	50	——	Clear
28	29.58	47	50	——	Ditto
29	29.5	41	50	——	Ditto
30	29.2	47	50	0.02	Showers
31	29.2	50	55	0.01	Ditto
Nov. 1	29.51	44	51	0.02	Ditto
2	30.	48	30	0.05	Rain
3	30.5	44	46	——	Cloudy
4	30.21	42	40	——	Clear
5	30.1	43	45	——	Ditto
6	29.85	39	47	——	Ditto
7	29.65	38	47	——	Ditto
8	29.35	39	45	——	Cloudy
9	29.45	41	46	——	Clear
10	29.16	42	47	——	Ditto
11	29.5	39	44	——	Ditto
12	29.8	27	45	——	Ditto
13	29.6	46	50	1.	Rain
14	29.52	46	47	0.11	Rain
15	29.84	39	44	——	Clear
16	29.83	36	44	——	Clear
17	29.91	43	48	——	Ditto
18	29.73	44	50	50.0	Rain
19	29.52	43	47	0.02	Showers
20	29.7	40	48	——	Clear
21	29.55	40	46	0.05	Rain
22	29.5	35	41	——	Clear
23	29.61	37	41	——	Ditto
24	29.77	26	34	——	Ditto
25	29.92	35	40	——	Cloudy

Quantity of Rain 1.33

High Water at LEITH For DECEMBER 1804.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Sa. 1.	1 13	1 37
Su. 2.	2 2	2 26
M. 3.	2 51	3 16
T. 4.	3 42	4 6
W. 5.	4 30	4 55
Th. 6.	5 8	5 42
Fr. 7.	6 4	6 27
Sa. 8.	6 49	7 11
Su. 9.	7 33	7 55
M. 10.	8 17	8 40
T. 11.	9 3	9 27
W. 12.	9 52	10 17
Th. 13.	10 45	11 12
Fr. 14.	11 42	— —
Sa. 15.	0 11	0 44
Su. 16.	1 16	1 49
M. 17.	2 22	2 53
T. 18.	3 25	3 56
W. 19.	4 27	4 54
Th. 20.	5 21	5 46
Fr. 21.	6 11	6 34
Sa. 22.	6 58	7 19
Su. 23.	7 41	8 2
M. 24.	8 23	8 44
T. 25.	9 5	9 27
W. 26.	9 48	10 11
Th. 27.	10 33	10 56
Fr. 28.	11 20	11 45
Sa. 29.	— —	0 9
Su. 30.	0 34	0 59
M. 31.	1 24	1 49

MOON's PHASES,

FOR DECEMBER 1804.

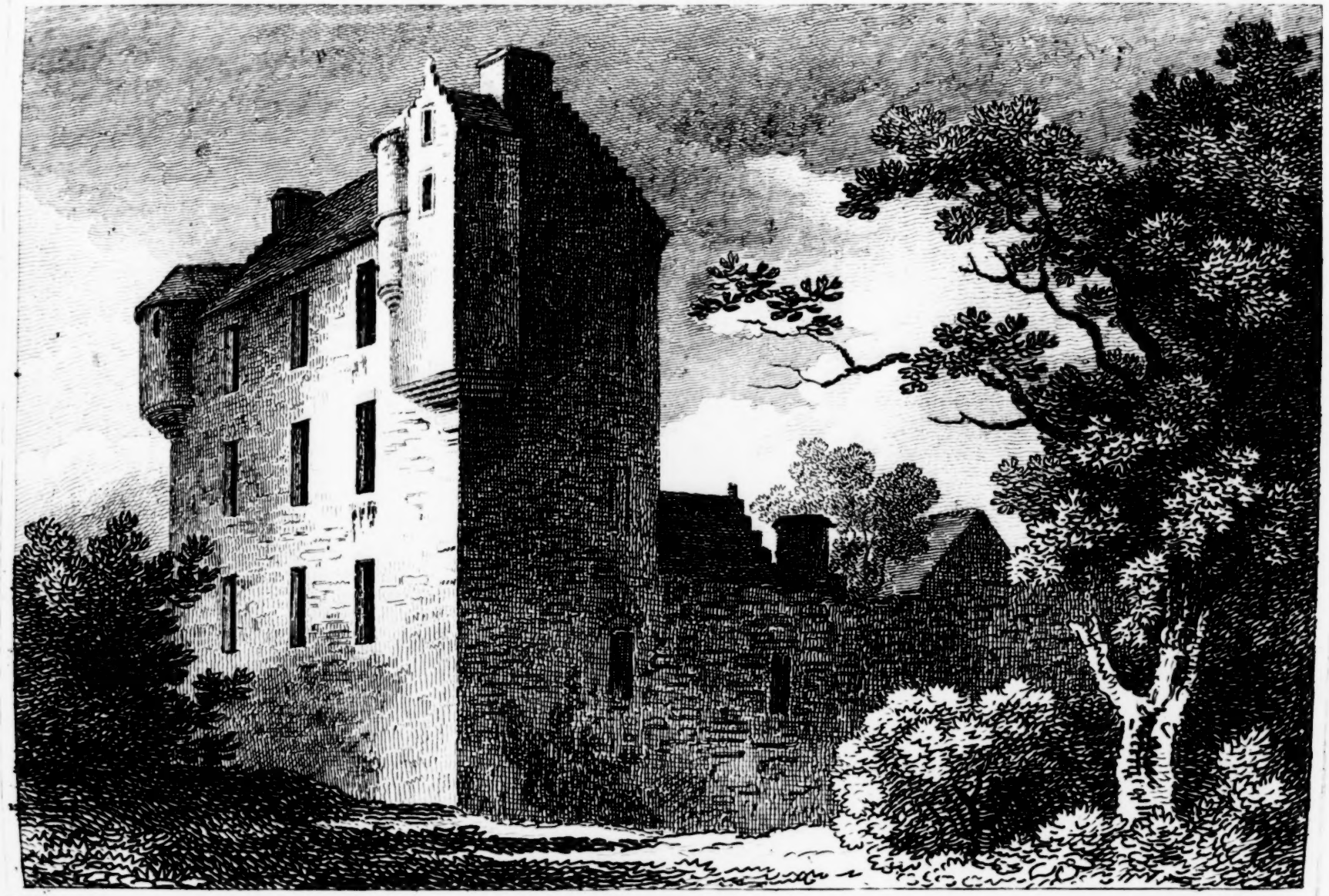
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
N. Moon,	2.	4.	23.	Morn.
First Qrtr.	10.	5.	32.	Morn.
Full Moon,	16.	9.	5.	Even.
Last Qrtr.	23.	7.	48.	Even.

OBSERVATIONS.

Dec 3. First Covenant in Scotland, 1557.
7. Henry VI. of England crowned at Paris, 1431.
10. Forth and Tay fishing begins.
22. Shortest Day.
25. Christmas Day.

THE



Drawn by H.W. Williams

Engd by R. Scott

KELLIE CASTLE FORFARSHIRE.

Published 1 Dec 1804 by A. Constable & Co. Edin.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For NOVEMBER 1804.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Description *of* Kelly Castle, *with a* View.

KELLY CASTLE, in Forfarshire, is beautifully situated near the mouth of the river Elliot, about two miles west of the town of Arbroath.

By whom the castle was built, or at what period, neither history nor tradition inform us. The author of the statistical account of the parish of Arbirlot, mentions an *Ouchterlony of Kelly*, who had the *merit* of being eminently conspicuous in demolishing the Abbey of Arbroath, at the Reformation:—an example which has been but too piously imitated by *modern Deformers**. At any rate, it is now many years since the estate and castle of Kelly were acquired by the family of Panmure, and they now form a part of the estate of the Hon. William Maule, who is sole Heritor of the parish of Arbirlot, within which they are situated.

About the beginning of last century, the estate of Kelly belonged to Henry Maule, well known as a man of very considerable literary accomplishments. We do not know, however, that he ever published any thing of consequence, in his own name at least. The curious and rare small treatise, *The History of the Picts*, has been frequently ascribed to him, principally, we believe, because his name appears at the end of the short poem prefixed to the book: but it would appear, that it is much more probably the work of Sir James Balfour, for the reasons assigned by the publisher, in his preface.—We, however, have been informed, upon the best authority, that there is extant, in the repositories of his representative, Mr Maule, a voluminous treatise on Heraldry, which assuredly was compiled and written by him.—We have also heard, but we are afraid on much more questionable authority, that there is also extant, in the same valuable collection, a General History of the County of Angus, by the same author. This, if true, would be a matter of much more interest and value.

The situation of Kelly is one of the most healthy and delightful of any we are acquainted with in Scotland, and a very neat modern house has lately been built by the Hon. Captain Ramsay, the brother of William Maule. We have been favoured by a correspondent with a most *magnifique* account of "*The Heating of the House*,"

* For further particulars as to which, application may be made to the Magistrates of Arbroath.

House," on a very late occasion, in the true style of ancient hospitality. But as we must not unveil the orgies of Bacchus, we shall conclude our account of Kelly, by inserting a song composed for the above occasion, by no less a personage than his Grace the Duke of G——, and performed in his *unique* stile of excellence, and with the greatest applause, by his noble representative, the Marquis of H——.

SONG.

What pleasure I feel to this house to repair,
With good friends and old claret to drown every care;
Grant me strength, give me power, kind Bacchus, I pray,
To swig down four bottles to honour this day.
Derry down, down, &c.

May the gods on this fabric each blessing bestow,
And happiness reign here, above, and below;
May Heaven on our Host and his family smile,
And each comfort enjoy with the charming De Lisle.*
Derry down, down, &c.

May the stock in his cellar near run to an end,
But still have a bottle to give to a Friend:
From this shall ne'er let Bacchus his Thyrsis remove,
And may Venus preside in the Chambers above.
Derry down, down, &c.

There's the Sov'reign†, Dalhousie, and Maule, they will say,
And Ramsay, myself‡, and our friend Charles **,
These six jolly fellows have found out the charm,
To teach Angus lads how to make a house warm.
Derry down, down, &c.

'Tis by wine, mighty wine, we our friendship can prove;
'Tis wine, mighty wine, which inspires us to love.
Ring the bell, call the butler, and bid him bring *ben*
A *magnum* or two, and a large *tappit hen*.
Derry down, down, &c.

May this night be devoted to friendship and wine,
No troubles to vex us, no cause to repine;
And may each jolly soul to four bottles aspire,
To heat the house well, not to set it on fire.
Derry down, down, &c.

Then let us good claret enjoy while we live;
A toast to your mind I can promise to give,
Fill up the *Fox-head* ‖, let us drink to the last,—
"May the Roof-Tree of Kelly for Ages stand fast."
Derry down, down, &c.

Celestial Phenomena *for* December 1804.

Tuesday, December 4th.

THE planet Venus will be in conjunction with ϰ *Virginis*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated near the Virgin's left foot, in longitude $7^s..1^0..46'..22''$. The latitude of Venus being $2^0..11'..41''$ north, and that of ϰ Virginis $2^0..55'..26''$ north, the nearest approach of their centers will be $43'..45''$, and Venus will pass to the south of the star.

Friday, December 7th.

The planet Mars is at present situated in longitude $4^s..18^0..7'..14''$, and latitude $2^0..46'..3''$ north. His declination is $18^0..3'$ north, and he comes to the meridian about 20 minutes after 4 o'clock in the morning.

Thursday, December 13th.

The planet Jupiter is situated in longitude $7^s..23^0..52'..54''$, and latitude 52 minutes north. His declination is $17^0..55'$ south, and he will south about 10 o'clock in the morning.

Saturday,

* The Hon. Mrs. R——.
† Mr Sk. of Sk***, Sovereign of the Beggar's Benison, north side the Tay.
‡ Lord H**tley.
‖ A Silver Cup in the Shape of a Fox's Head, which contains a bottle of Wine, much used in Angus on certain convivial occasions.

Saturday, December 15th.

OCCULTATION OF THE PLEIADES.

About three o'clock in the morning the Moon will eclipse several stars in the constellation Pleiades. The brightest of these, *η Pleiadum*, will immerge behind the darkened limb of the Moon at 30¼ minutes after two o'clock in the morning, at which time it is situated about 4¼ minutes to the north of the Moon's center; and after continuing eclipsed for the space of 51½ minutes, it will emerge from behind the Moon's enlightened limb at 21½ minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning, when its distance from the Moon's center is about 9½ minutes north. At the time of this occultation the Moon's horizontal semidiameter is 16'..42", her horizontal parallax 61'..17", and she will come to the meridian about eleven o'clock in the evening.

Tuesday, December 18th.

About 7 o'clock in the morning, the Moon will eclipse *δ Geminorum*, a star of the 3d magnitude, situated in Castor's hand, in longitude 3ˢ.. 15°. 48'..3", and latitude 12'..19" S. The star will appear to come in contact with the eastern, or enlightened limb of the Moon, about 43 minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning, and after an eclipse of 21 minutes, it will emerge from behind the western, or obscure limb of the Moon, about 43 minutes after seven. At the time of the immersion, the star is about 16' minutes south of the Moon's center, and at the time of emersion it is situated about 13¼ minutes to the north of her center. The Moon's horizontal diameter is then about 33'..2", her horizontal parallax 61'.. 27", and the time of her southing 1ʰ..8' in the morning.

On the same day the planet JUPITER will be in conjunction with *α Libræ*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the southern scale, in lon. 7ˢ. 25°..2'..20" and lat. 1'..1" north. The latitude of Jupiter being 52'..53" the nearest approach of their centers will be 51'..52", and the planet will pass to the north of the star.

Thursday, December 20th.

The planet MARS will be stationary in longitude 4ˢ..19°. 4'..15".

Friday, December 21st.

The planet Venus will be in conjunction with 4 *ad ζ Libræ*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the square in the southern scale of the Balance, in longitude 7ˢ. 22°..18.." 40" The latitude of Venus being 2ˢ..5'..7", and that of 4 *ad ζ Libræ*, 2°..19'..22", the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 14'..15", and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

On the same day, about 14 minutes after 11 o'clock in the evening, the SUN will enter the sign *Capricorn*, and the Winter solstice will take place. The longitude will then be 9 signs, and the shortest day will take place to all places north of the equator.

Monday, December 24th.

CONJUNCTION OF JUPITER AND VENUS.

About 48 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening, the planet Venus will be in conjunction with Jupiter, in longitude 7ˢ..26°..8'..48", the lat. of Venus being 1°..57'..50" N. and that of Jupiter 53'..37" north, the nearest approach of their centers will be 1°..4'..13", and Venus will pass to the north of Jupiter. At the time of conjunction both the planets are below the horizon, but about five o'clock in the morning, when they ascend above the horizon, their distance will not be considerable.

Friday, December 28th.

About 39 minutes and 14 seconds after 6 o'clock in the morning, the *first* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow. The other satellites are then situated on the right hand of Jupiter, the third being nearest, and the fourth farthest from the planet.

On the same day, the planet Sa-

turn will be in conjunction with θ *Virginis*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the Virgin's southern wing, in longitude 6ˢ..15°..30′..59″, and latitude 1°..45′..33″ north. The latitude of Saturn being 2°..24′..18″ north, he will pass to the north of the star at the distance of 38′..45″.

Saturday, December 29th.

The *Moon* will be in conjunction with *Antares*, or α *Scorpionis*, a star of the 1st magnitude, about 40 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning.

Monday, December 31st.

About 49 minutes and 2 seconds after 5 o'clock in the morning, the *third* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow. Its immersion is not visible, as Jupiter is below the horizon when it takes place.

On the same day there will be an invisible ECLIPSE OF THE SUN. The true time of conjunction will be 38 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening. At that time the longitude of the Sun and Moon will be 9ˢ..10°..15′..30″, and the Moon's latitude 1°..23′..45″ south. The eclipse will be visible to the eastern parts of Asia, and the western kingdoms of America.

Murrayfield,
Nov. 2. 1804. } *D. B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

THE NEW PLANET, lately discovered by Dr Olbers, has been seen by the astronomers of this country, and a chart of its apparent path laid down, from observations made from September 29th to October 12. 1804, has been published in the last number of the Philosophical Magazine. Its path during that time is a straight line, nearly passing through the stars 5 and 4 *Ceti*, and about a degree below the stars γ, or 29 *Piscium*, and ν, or 27 *Piscium*. Its light is reddish. Its descending node appears to be near the equinoctial point, and the inclination of its orbit is considerable. Its retrograde motion seems to correspond nearly with that of Pallas: when near its opposition, it is highly probable that it is situated between Mars and Jupiter, at a distance not very different from that of Pallas. From the great distance between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars, some astronomers suspected that there might be a planet between them: but the existence of three celestial bodies in that space, differing so widely in size from the other planets, is a phenomenon truly surprising.

It appears from the experiments of C. THEUSARD on *Nichel*, that this metal possesses magnetic virtue; that this virtue may be masked or destroyed in nichel, iron, and cobalt, by their union with different bodies, but particularly by arsenic, and consequently that a magnet is an incorrect instrument for detecting them; that it has never yet been completely fused, but alloyed either with arsenic or cobalt; that it is susceptible of higher oxygination, and of forming a new black oxide, soluble in sulphuric and nitric acid, with a disengagement of oxygen; and in muriatic acid with a disengagement of oxygenated muriatic acid; that bismuth is present in ore of nichel, and that the latter passes to the state of insoluble arseniate when treated by nitric acid. The memoir of Theusard may be seen in the *Annales de Chimie* N° 149, or in the Philosophical Mag. N°. 77.

A new tallow lamp, which regulates its supply a spontaneous movement, has been invented by JOHN WHITLEY BOSWELL. A drawing and description of it may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, N°. 35. p. 145.

The

The new mode of curing deafness by puncture in the membrana tympani, has been successfully employed by M. Maunoir at Geneva: after puncturing one of the ears of his patient without effect, he found that the failure was owing to a false membrane, similar to the tympanum in form and situation, and distant from it about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. When this membrane was removed by a pair of tweezers, and the real tympanum perforated, the sense of hearing was completely restored, but so extremely susceptible to sound, that the slightest noise gave him pain. This excessive sensibility, however, soon wore off.

In the Parliamentary Report on the distilleries in Scotland may be found a description of an improved malt kiln for drying malt by heated air. A drawing and description of it may also be seen in the Philosophical Mag. N°. 77. p. 71.

It was stated in our last, that M. Guy Lusac suspected, from experiments in his balloon, that the magnetic force experiences no sensible variation, either in its inclination or intensity, from the surface of the earth to the greatest heights to which it is possible to ascend. These important facts are now completely confirmed by later experiments. He found also, that the constitution of the atmosphere is entirely the same, to whatever height you ascend, and that the heat decreased nearly in arithmetical progression in proportion as he rose into the atmosphere, and that each degree of the depression of his centigrade thermometer corresponded to an elevation of about 85 toises 5 feet.

M. Vauquelin, having analysed a bottle of the liquid by which *cloth* is rendered *water-proof*, thinks that it is composed of the following substances, observing the proportions; at least, by following this process M. Vauquelin obtained a similar liquid, which possesses the same properties. Dissolve soap and strong glue, or any other gelatin, in water. With this solution mix a solution of alum, which being decomposed forms in it a flaky precipitate, composed of oil, alumine, and animal matter. A small quantity of weak sulphuric acid is then added to re-dissolve a part of the alumine, and to render the precipitate lighter, and to prevent it from falling to the bottom. But as the alumine, when once combined with the oil and animal matter, does not re-dissolve entirely in the sulphuric acid, the oil always remains very opaque, and neither rises nor is precipitated.

The following comparative statement of the population of some of the principal cities in Europe is new and curious, and may deserve a place in this memoir; it is extracted from a paper read before the Academy of Sciences at Berlin by M. Langhans, director of buildings to the King of Prussia. *Berlin* occupies a surface of 751,832 square perches, and contains 173,652 inhabitants, and 6184 houses. *London* 1,176,872 square perches, 1,035,000 inhabitants, 25,000 houses. *Paris* 1,601,644 square perches, 700,000 inhabitants, 24,000 houses. *Petersburgh* 2,112,668 square perches, 223,000 inhabitants, 5000 houses. *Vienna* 894,448 square perches, 250,000 inhabitants, 5000 houses. *Amsterdam* 460,832 square perches, 250,000 inhabitants, 7000 houses. *Stockholm* 463,880 square perches, 79,600 inhabitants, 5000 houses. *Rome*, 515,862 square perches, 163,000 inhabitants. From this statement it appears, that of all the above cities Petersburgh occupies the greatest space, but in proportion to its extent has fewest houses and inhabitants. Each individual at Berlin occupies nearly 4 square perches; at Paris 2, at London one and a half, at Petersburgh nine, at Vienna three, at Amsterdam two, at Stockholm five, and at Rome three.

A living toad was lately found inclosed in a vein of pitcoal between two masses of rock 600 feet below the surface, at Hillonges in the Canton of Thuiller, department of Jemappe. It was eighteen inches long, and died as soon as exposed to the air.

Mr Ezekiel Walker has shewn by experiment, that the magnitude of the picture of a luminous object on the retina decreases as the pupil contracts, and since the pupil contracts as the quantity of light which falls upon the eye increases, Mr Walker affirms, that this is the cause of the apparent size of the sun and moon in the horizon, because their light is then faintest. We would beg leave however to ask how this principle can account for the greater distance between two small stars when in the horizon than when in the meridian. Their light is too inconsiderable to produce any change upon the iris.

Mr N. Bowler has invented a gripe, or clasp, which, by acting on the naves of the wheels of carriages, prevents accidents when going down steep hills. It may be highly advantageous also when a horse takes fright, as the carriage may be instantly stopped by the brace clasping the wheels. The inventor received, from the Society of Arts, a bounty of Ten Guineas. A description and drawing of the apparatus may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, N°. 35. p. 177.

From the experiments of *Francois Huber* on the origin of wax, published in the *Journal de Physique, Pluviose an.* 12. the following conclusions may be deduced: 1. That the wax comes from the honey. 2. That the honey is a food of the first necessity to the bees. 3. That flowers do not always contain honey, as has been imagined; that this secretion is subject to the variation of the atmosphere; and that the days in which it is abundant are very rare in our climate. 4. That it is the saccharine part of the honey which enables the bees to produce wax. 5. That raw sugar yields more wax than honey, or refined sugar. 6. That the dust of the stamina does not contain the principles of wax. 7. That this dust is not the food of the adult bees, and that they do not collect it for themselves. 8. That the pollen affords the only aliment proper for their young; but that this substance must undergo a peculiar elaboration in the stomachs of the bees to be converted into an aliment, which is always appropriated to their sex, their age, and their wants; since the best microscopes do not shew the particles of polen, or their coverings, in the liquor prepared by the working bees.

A new evaporating furnace has been invented by Cit. Curadau; a drawing and description of which may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, N°. 35. p. 204.

It appears from the Journal of Vaus Mons, that an electrician, when ascertaining the conducting quality of the oil of Colsa, found, that when the electrical machine was put in motion, the oil gradually entered into a state of ebulition, beginning at the surface, and speedily acquiring a state of effervescence perfectly resembling that of sparkling champagne.

In the same Journal it is stated, that Giobert has found, that a white earth considered as pure alumine, and employed at Turin in the fabrication of porcelain, contains 0.80 of Magnesia.

An instrument for ascertaining the number of lifts made from a mine, in any given time, has been invented by Mr John Antis. It may also be fixed, with very little variation, to a horse machine, or gin. For a drawing and description of this piece of mechanism, see Nicolson's Journal, No. 34. p. 114.

Mansfield, Nov. 24. 1804. } D. B.

Observations on the State of the Manufacture of Salt in Scotland in 1787.

(Concluded from p. 764.)

THE quantity of coals consumed, at present, in making the salt, does not exceed 80,000 tuns. It has been shewn, that by the introduction of rock salt to be refined, $\frac{7}{8}$ of the coals would be saved. In this event 10,000 tuns would be used for making 350,000 bushels of salt, that being the quantity now made yearly, and 70,000 tuns would remain to be disposed of otherways.

This part of the coals, consisting of small pieces, and particles of coal, wrought off in hewing the big coal, with the scrapings of the roof, and pavement of the pits, and a mixture of earth, clay, till, stone, &c. lying between the seams of the coals, comes to be of different value, according to the hardness of the coal, and the thickness of these intermediate strata. It is sold from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per. tun, and may be valued at 2s. for making salt.

Now if the daak, and small dust was separated from this part of the coals, which can be done, below ground, by a very easy operation, well known to every coal-owner, the remainder would be a good pennyworth at 3s. per tun, and would be eagerly sought after, by brewers, bakers, blacksmiths, distillers, dyers, glassmakers, &c. to burn in their grates, and furnaces. The burners of limestones, bricks, tyles, &c. would prefer coals of this quality to big coal, which they must purchase at an advanced price, being obliged to do so, because without a mixture of big coals, or chews, the culm or pan coals which they get has not force enough to burn the limestones, &c. sufficiently, and because a sufficient quantity of the culm cannot be procured to answer the above purposes.

The big coal, thus saved, would supply other markets, which would tend to reduce the price of coals in general; and the small coal, thus prepared, might be exported to advantage.

By the process alluded to, perhaps about 1-8th part of the pan-coal, being only dust, and refuse, would be rendered of little or no value, which it is at any rate, and which renders the whole so ineffectual for the above purposes. However, if this part could not be disposed of otherwise, it might be taken to fill up old coal pits, hollows in public and private roads, &c. even the ashes of it applied as manure for land, would defray the expence of taking it from the pits, and burning it at the works; where it became absolutely necessary to bring it above ground, which would be the case, at very few, if at any coal works, many expedients could be used to stow it in the waste, and workings, as is actually done at the works where no salt is made.

The coals to be saved over making the salt,

At 2s. per tun, *viz.* . .	70,000 tuns is		L. 7000	0 0
Deduct for dust, &c. $\frac{1}{8}$ . .	8,750			
Remains at 3s. . . .	61,250.	L. 9187	10 0	
Deduct, for harping, &c. 3d. per tun,	. .	765	12 0	8421 18 0
Profit, ...				L. 1421 18 0

Altho' the profit from the above statement appears to be but moderate, it evinces that there would be no loss, and the demand for coals of this quality would be certain.

6. Of

6. *Of the Association of Salt Owners.*

The principal proprietors of the salt works on the Forth, at least such of them as depend most on sea sales for their salt, have, since about 1770, been formed into a society, or sort of copartnership. They are bound, by their contract, to conform to such regulations as shall, from time to time, be agreed on by a majority of the members. In particular, they are restricted to make, at least to sell, only a stated quantity of salt, yearly, in proportion to their respective number of pans, and to sell at a fixed price, and on the same terms.

Several members have seceded and others have acceded, since the original institution. The present members are, the proprietors of the works at Cockenzie, Grange, Thirlstane, Bo-ness, St Davids, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Wemyss, Methel, and Newark. The owners of all the other works, on the north side of the Forth, except Inverkeithing, which is but lately erected, have been members of the society.

It would be contrary to the interest of those who dispose of their salt only in land sales, to be members, consequently they do not join.

The society furnish salt to fish-curers, for exportation, and to Dumfries, at a reduced price, but sell for export, only the surplus, in such years as they cannot otherways dispose of their stated quantity. They proportion the loss among themselves, and indemnify one another, in the first instance, so that no individual of them suffers from the quantity applied to these unprofitable branches of their sales, and the community makes good the full value to them, from the advanced price which is charged for home sales.

The institution appears to be of the monopolizing kind, tending to keep up the price of salt, and to prevent a competition, at least, among the members of it.

The other works push on the best way they can, commonly by underselling the society.

7. *Of the Expence of making Scots Salt.*

The several articles of expence about making and delivering Scots salt, including uphold of works, and materials, will be, from about 9d. to 11d. per bushel, in proportion to the quality of the coals, the sea-water, and other incidental circumstances, and by allowing 7½ per cent. for dead stock, on houses, buildings, salt pans, machinery, &c. it may, at an average, be stated at 1s. per bushel, which will fully indemnify the owners for all costs and charges. It has been observed already, that ⅞ of the coals and labour would be saved, if rock-salt was allowed at our works, which would reduce the expence on the whole, accordingly.

8. *Of the Price of Salt.*

At the works, salt is sold, exclusive of duty, in land sales, from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* To be carried coastwise, from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* To Dumfries, at 1*s.* To fish-curers at 10*d.* And for exportation at 8*d.* per bushel. The three last articles of sales are supplied only by the Society.

The price at the works on the west coast will probably be lower, on account of their vicinity to Ireland.

The price of foreign salt is variable. French salt sells about 1*s.* Spanish and Portugal salt 1*s.* 6*d.* our bushel. English refined salt at 1*s.* 6*d.* per bushel.

Salt refined from rock salt, at the Scots works on the Forth, could be sold, as will be made to appear, about 11*d.* per bushel.

9. *Of the Duty on Scots Salt.*

The gross duty is 1*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. A drawback of 7½ per cent. is allowed, for prompt payment in land sales, and of 2½ per cent. more, for

for waste, on salt shipped to go coastwise, twenty miles distance, and upwards, from the work where it is shipped. Salt sold for curing herrings, and a few other species of fish, and salt exported abroad, is allowed to pass duty free.

Hence the full price of Scots salt, for home consumpt, including duty, will be from about 3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, according to the distance from the salt works.

It has been proposed to take the duty off the salt by a commutation tax. That measure would be attended with the following salutary effects, *viz.* 1. It would reduce the price of our salt nearly one half. 2. It would also prevent the smuggling of salt.

1. From the works, where the running of salt is carried on at a very considerable rate. The price would be so low, if the duty was taken off, that no person could be tempted to hazard a discovery, either by carrying it off, or buying it clandestinely.

2. From Ireland. It has been said that the Irish smuggle in upon us annually 465,309 bushels. It will be admitted that the presumptions are strong that they furnish us with the quantity. It is generally allowed, that they supply with this article three-fourths of the west of Scotland, and the isles. This extent of country, along the coasts of which, and among the isles, the capital fisheries are carried on, must consume a vast quantity of salt. But very little salt is made on the west coast, and as little is carried to it from the east coast, therefore their principal supply must come from the Irish. They get from England rock salt, duty free, and also coals, which they have not of their own, for a very trifling duty. This enables them to undersell us so much. But if the rock-salt was allowed to us, on the same terms as to them, and the duty taken off, they could by no means undersell us, consequently these 465,309 bushels would fall to be made at our own works, which would exhaust a great part of the coals, held out to be useless, and at the same time employ our people and salt pans. If they sell us their salt at 1*s.* 3*d.* per bushel, the above quantity takes from us £.29,081 16 3, which sum, deducting the prime cost of the rock, would be kept in our own pockets, instead of giving it to our good friends for their salt.

3. If the duty was taken off the salt, the expence of collecting and managing it, which is not less than £.4500 per annum, might be saved. The duty might be commuted, so as to consolidate with some other tax, and not occasion any additional expence in collecting it.

4. Complaints about Custom-house Bonds, Fees, Certificates, Returns, &c. concerning salt, about which merchants are, frequently, so much harassed, would be done away.

5. If all our salt was duty free, the curing of beef, pork, butter, &c. with all sorts of fish, would be on the same footing, which would tend to promote different branches of our fisheries, and encourage the consumption of fish and salt among the lower class of people.

10. *Of the Canal between Clyde and the Forth.*

When this communication is opened, besides other national advantages resulting from it, it will be greatly in favour of our salt manufacture, and fisheries. And these advantages will be increased, when the other canals, now in contemplation to be cut, in the Highlands, are finished. There will certainly be vast quantities of salt sent from the Forth by the canal, to the westward, and the salt-works towards the head of that Forth will, undoubtedly, be extended in consequence. The round about long, and dangerous navigation, from the east to the west coast, and Isles,

must be a great discouragement to such a traffic.

The Canal will also be of high importance, in the event of bringing rock salt from Liverpool. The distance by it, from the latitude of the Mull of Cantire, to the middle of the frith of Forth, is about six times less, and a much safer navigation than by the north of Scotland. This circumstance would reduce the freight of the rock greatly. Add to this, that vessels carrying the manufactured salt from the Forth, to the opposite coast, would generally load with the rock salt, for retour freights, by the Canal, which would further reduce the freight of that article. This would furnish much employment to our shipping, and be a sort of nursery for seamen, and at the same time would find work and subsistence for a multitude of more people, in different lines of life, than is held out to be laid idle, by the discontinuing the working of a few salt pans.

Besides, the proprietors of the Canal navigation, in consideration of the large aid, lately bestowed by government, towards completing the canal, may be induced, in order to promote our fisheries, and salt trade, to give some abatement of the lock, and other dues, for vessels passing on the canal with fish and salt.

In the view of bringing the rock salt from Liverpool, the salt works on the west coast would have the advantage considerably, if it was to be brought to the Forth, by the north of Scotland; but the difference of the freights would be diminished greatly by the Canal, and still more so, by retour vessels taking that course.

11. *Of Scots Salt for Exportation.*

According to the present state of our manufacture of salt, it cannot be made for exportation. The quantity made is not sufficient for our consumpt. The expence of manufacturing it is greater than the nett price it fetches abroad, which is only about 8*d.* per bushel, therefore the small quantity which is exported must be hurtful to the nation. But in the event of refining it, it might become a profitable branch of trade.

On this head, Lord Dundonald may, with great propriety, be again quoted:

"The means of purifying common salt having been sufficiently explained, it remains to shew, how salt may be rendered a profitable article of exportation, to the northern nations of Europe, who draw their principal supply of that article, from Spain, Portugal, and Sardinia. French, or Bay salt, is reckoned inferior to the above, and as such, is prohibited by the Dutch, to be used in curing of herrings.

"What is proposed will be best shewn, by a comparative state of the price of Spanish and British salt delivered at Copenhagen.

Spanish salt, one tun, equal to 40 bushels,	£.	0	15 0
Freight and insurance on ditto,		2	0 0
Equal to 1*s.* 4½*d.* per bushel	2	15	0
British refined salt, one tun, or 40 bushels,	£.	1	10 0
Freight, &c.		0	12 0
Equal to 12½*d.* per bushel	2	2	0

"Where large quantities of Spanish and Portugal salt are imported, from its superior quality, it sells at a higher rate than British unpurified salt, which is found at home, as well as abroad, unfit for the fisheries, and for salting of meat. But were it purified, as proposed, *its quality*, and *its colour*, independent of *its low price*, would give it *a decided superiority* over any foreign salt."

His Lordship, in the above state, charges the prime-cost of refined, and purified salt, at 9*d.* per bushel, but in computing the price, has omitted

to include the freight of the rock salt from Liverpool, which, as noted before, is 14*s.* per tun, coming by the north of Scotland, but by the canal would not exceed 7*s.* and in retour vessels, not above 5*s.* per tun. So that the prime cost of rock salt, by the canal, when refined and purified, would stand at about 11*d.* per bushel.

But the freight, from the Forth to Copenhagen, appears to be overrated by stating it at 12*s.* per tun, because vessels, sailing to the east country, from the Forth, go out commonly without cargoes, on which account they would take in salt for less than half the above freight, rather than be at the expence of going out in ballast. In this event, the price of our salt, at foreign markets, would still be much the same as stated by his Lordship.

It has already been observed, that the salt works on the west coast are more commodiously situated for the importation of rock salt from Liverpool. On the other hand, the works on the Forth are much more favourably situated for exporting salt to the Baltic, &c. So that, all circumstances considered, they appear, on the whole, to be much on an equality.

It has been objected, that salt made at Liverpool could be furnished at a lower rate than Scots salt, both for exportation and for supplying our fisheries. To this it may be replied, 1. That to the ports out and in of the Baltic, from Liverpool, as well as from the west of Scotland, they must sail by the north of Scotland, or down St George's and along the British Channel. By either of these courses, the navigation is much longer, and more intricate, than from the Forth, and therefore the freight of the salt would be increased in proportion, so that this very circumstance, not to reckon any thing for the additional waste of the salt, on the voyage from Liverpool, more than would be, from the Forth, nor to mention the higher rate of labour in England, would at least put us on an equal footing with them, respecting the exportation of salt.

2. With regard to the fisheries. It can never be supposed, that we can compete in every instance with the saltmakers, who are on the spot where the rock is. If the duty of salt is out of the question, they, at present, have it much more in their power to undersell us, than they could have if we had the rock salt to refine at our works. However, if we could not, by any means, avoid being undersold, surely we ought, in that case, to prefer the English to any foreign market whatever.

12. *Of Salt imported into Scotland.*

We have taken notice above, that there are imported, annually, 127,769 bushels of foreign salt for the fisheries, and that the Irish smuggle in upon us 465,309 bushels. Now supposing that both these quantities should, at an average, cost us only 1*s.* 3*d.* per bushel, the sum is 37,067*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* What an immense drain of our national wealth does this exhibit to view, while we have every mean of preventing it so much in our power!

But an importation of salt into Scotland is likely to take place from another quarter. Last summer, several large cargoes of Liverpool salt were unloaded at Dundee, Crail, Anstruther, Dunbar, and Eyemouth. This, as well as foreign salt, was sold, at least at Crail, Anstruther, and Pittenweem, in retail, in bushels and half bushels, duty free, during the fishing season, to every person indiscriminately who choosed to call for it, which circumstance occasioned, and, while it continues, must occasion almost a total interruption of the land sales at the adjacent works.

The importation of salt from England would be so far right, if it tended

ed to prevent the importation of foreign salt, but that is not the case. The country people run upon it, and the foreign salt, instead of our own, not so much on account of the quality, but because it is lower priced.

There must be a defect in the law, in this particular case. Ought not the same toleration to be granted for selling and retailing, to the country, during the fishing season, Scots, as well as English and foreign salt, duty free.

To say that the law allows any fish-curer to get Scots salt, duty free, is saying nothing to the purpose. The law allows no less quantity than 40 bushels to be delivered on these terms, and the fish-curer is debarred by law, from retailing, or otherways disposing of any part of his quantity, to any person, except to an actual, certified fish curer, and even to such, under very limited conditions.

I do not know if there is any law prohibiting the sale of English salt in Scotland, on paying the Scots duty for it. If there is not, the fish-curer, and others, may pay the duty, and make a handsome profit besides, by retailing it at a lower price than Scots salt can be sold at. But at any rate, it is obvious, that the importation of salt from whatever quarter it may come, must always be unfavourable to our own manufacture of that article.

CONCLUSION.

From the above plain detail of facts, appear, 1. The propriety and necessity of extending the manufacture of salt in Scotland.

2. The restrictions and impediments by which it is cramped.

3. The means of encouraging and promoting it.

We have gone on, for centuries, in a beaten path, without any material exertions for improving it. The restraints with which it is clogged, call aloud for the interposition of persons of public spirit and influence, both as individuals and collectively. From a steady and spirited application to the Legislature for redress, there is every reason to expect, that the relief requisite, for promoting this important branch of our national manufactures, will not be withheld.

QUERY *respecting* ALLAN *the Painter.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Would be obliged to any of your correspondents, thro' the medium of your Magazine, if they could furnish any memoirs of the late celebrated David Allan, the Scottish Hogarth; as I do not believe any account of him was ever published, any information regarding him would be an acquisition to your readers.

I am, SIR,

Yours, &c.

A. S.

Edinburgh,
Oct. 22. 1804.

OBSERVATIONS *made in a* TOUR *through parts of* ORKNEY *and* SHETLAND, *in* 1804.

WE embarked at Leith, on the evening of the 17th of July 1804, in a sloop bound for Thurso. On the 20th we anchored in Scrabster

ster Road, opposite the town of Thurso. Sir John Sinclair's house first attracts notice, being situated on the Bay. It has a bare appearance, from the total want of trees. Earl Harold's tomb, a neat modern monument, erected by Sir John, has a picturesque effect from some stations near the town. Under the auspices of this gentleman, a new town has lately been laid out; and about a dozen of handsome houses are already erected. A very neat new bridge adds much to the beauty as well as conveniency of the town. This happened to be a market day in Thurso, and we saw the Highlanders from the high parts of Caithness and from Sutherland, dancing the *fling* to the music of the bag-pipe in the open street. A good deal of salmon is caught in Thurso harbour at the mouth of the river. In 1744 the greatest draught ever heard of, perhaps, was made here; 2560 salmon being caught at one haul, as certified, in 1792, by three persons who were personally present or assisted at the draught in 1744.—By land, Thurso is somewhat more than 290 miles from Edinburgh.

Next morning, at 5 o'clock, we left Thurso in an open boat, to cross the *Pentland Frith* to Orkney. On leaving Thurso bay, off Holburn head, we passed several large insulated masses of rock, the bases of which are washed by an almost perpetually furious tide, while their tops are covered by hundreds of gulls and auks. In the Pentland Frith there was a heavy dead swell, our boat mounting and sinking with the waves, without the least spray. Every time that a wave intervened, we lost sight of land, and of a sloop which was then in the Frith. After reaching Cantick-head, we crossed the entrance of the Long Hope, a most noble harbour. We passed the islands of Flota and Cava. In the narrow sounds here, we saw many boats engaged in the fishery of *dogs*, *hoes*, or piked dog fish (squalus acanthias,) from the livers of which they extract oil, and the bodies of which they dry for winter food. The fishers remark, that the dog fish are found in shoals only at change and full moon; it is highly probable that the strong tides which prevail in the Pentland Frith at these periods may force those fishes into sheltered places for a time. At midday we sailed up the Orkney mediterrannean, called *Scalpa Flow*; here we got sight of the Cathedral of St Magnus in Kirkwall. As we approached the shore, I could not help remarking the uncommon pellucidity of the water, and the immense length to which fucus filum (here called *Cat-gut*) had grown in one season; it was already about 20 feet long; its slow and regular undulations with the limpid tide, had a fine effect. We landed at Scalpa, about a mile and a half from Kirkwall, which is situated on the opposite sea. It is high water at Scalpa an hour sooner than at the shore of Kirkwall; this is owing to the former place being more immediately exposed to the press of the Atlantic waters.

The *town of Kirkwall* consists principally of one long street, near an English mile in length. In most places it is narrow and dirty; near the Cathedral it becomes spacious and clean. The houses are very generally placed in the Danish way, with their gables to the Street. They are chiefly built of sandstone flag, which naturally splitting into flat square pieces, saves both dressing and mortar. The mortar is almost wholly clay, a little lime being employed for the outside of the wall. Some of the houses lately built, are in the modern style, and have an elegant appearance. The principal buildings in Kirkwall are the Cathedral, and the Bishop's and Earl's Palaces.

The *Cathedral of St Magnus*, though

though part of it was built so long ago as 1140, is still entire. An addition made to it, in the *16th* century, by Bishop Reid, has destroyed its proportions: it is now much too long for its breadth. The day after that on which we reached Kirkwall being Sunday, we had an opportunity of viewing the interior. Only the eastern half of the Cathedral is at present occupied as the parish church. How our hearts vibrated when the lofty and vaulted roof first re-echoed the melody of the psalm, and "swell'd the note of "praise!" Fourteen lofty pillars on each side, support the arched roof: each pillar is about 15 feet in circumference. The length of the Cathedral is considerably more than 200 feet: its breadth more than 50. The height of the roof, we were informed, is 70 feet; of the steeple, 130 feet. A rose-window, on the south gable of the cross, of a fine appearance, has lately been renewed and ornamented, through the taste and care of the senior Clergyman, Mr Yool. Principal Gordon remarks *, that the Cathedral of St Magnus, like most Cathedrals in Scotland, reminded him of the *loca senta situ* of Virgil: the *situs*, however, with which the roof, the walls, and the pillars of St Magnus are overgrown, is no common production, but one which will interest the botanist: it is the rare byssus æruginosa of Linnæus. This byssus also invests the walls and pillars of Roslin chapel, near Edinburgh, where it was observed a few years ago by Dr Smith of the Linnean Society, for the first time since the days of Dillennius. From a small balcony-walk around the steeple, we enjoyed a noble prospect both of the southern and northern seas, and the islands. There are three bells in the steeple, which are calculated to make a good chime, if they were well rung. At the east end of the Cathedral, near the altar, we saw the white marble grave-stone of Haco, king of Norway. It is in a level with the floor, and partly covered by a pew. This Haco died in 1263.

The *Bishop's Palace* is situated close by the Cathedral: it is entirely in ruins, with the exception of a tower at the north end. This tower is a handsome structure, the work of Bishop Reid,—whose effigies, rudely executed, and much defaced by time, still appears in a niche fronting the street.

The Clergyman's *Manse*, an old building, immediately adjoins the south end of the Bishop's Palace. Over the door appear the following doggeral leonines: "Omnia terrena, per vices sunt aliena: Nunc mea, tunc hujus; post mortem, nescio cujus."

The *Earl's Palace* fronts the bishop's. It is also ruinous, but not so much decayed as the other. It is about 200 years old. The large hall is about 60 feet long, by 20 broad: it is lighted by four spacious windows, divided in the Gothic style, and with balconies in front. The arch of the great chimney in this hall bespeaks no common proficiency in building: the large stones are contrived so to lock into each other, as that the mantel-piece is, below, perfectly horizontal. On each side of this mantel-piece, the disgustful vanity and bad taste of the owner has blazoned his initials, P. E. O., "Patrick, Earl of Orkney." There is an inscription over the outer door, which is now illegible. What was formerly the palace garden is now rented in small patches, or *hundreds*, (as much ground as will raise 100 cabbages) by the town's people, who plant it with kitchen-stuffs.

On the west side of the main street, fronting the Cathedral, or a little

* Trans. Antiq. Soc. Edin. vol. i.

little to the eastward of it, are the poor remains of the *Castle of Kirkwall*, which appears to have been once a place of some strength.

About the middle of the town, also on the west side of the street, stands the gate leading to the old Bishop's house, having over it the arms of Bishops Stewart, Maxwell, and Reid. It was in this house that James V. slept, in his visit to Orkney in 1540.

One of the oldest private dwelling-houses in Kirkwall, possessed by one of the oldest and most respectable families in Orkney, has over its gate the following inscription: "Patrie et posteris.—Nisi Dominus custodierit, frustra semen nostrum serviet ipsi. Anno salutis 1574."

A little to the north of the shore of Kirkwall, may be seen the remains of Oliver Cromwell's Fort. A 6 or 8 pounder still lies here, but rusted and honey-combed to a miserable degree.

The straw-plaiting manufactory in Kirkwall employs about 150 girls, who are paid *1d.* per yard, and will gain from *6d.* to *10d.* or *1s.* a-day. It is however very questionable if these establishments be favourable to the morals and future prospects of these young females.

At the back of the town, on the west side, there is an extensive salt-water marsh, which becomes a fine sheet of water at every flood of the tide. It is then called the *Little Sea*, and is highly ornamental, as well as useful to the place.

Flocks of starlings are to be seen perched on every wall and chimney-top about Kirkwall, being as plentiful as sparrows are at Edinburgh. Fifty-seven starlings have here been killed by one shot.

In all the gardens which we had an opportunity of seeing at Kirkwall, artichokes were growing with uncommon luxuriance. Cabbage and cauliflower were also in high perfection. As a proof of the mildness of the climate here, I may mention that, in one garden, I observed the following plants in blow: Polemonium repens, lythrum salicaria, origanum majorana, reseda odorata, aster corymbosus, lilium bulbiferum, and some others; and several plants of Nicotiana tabaccum, above two feet high, raised this season from seed sown in the open border. In several of the gardens there are trees twenty or thirty feet high, generally ash or plane.

Since the introduction of the kelp manufacture in Orkney, a great change has taken place in the state of society in Kirkwall. Country gentlemen have thus acquired from their bleak estates, sums of money, great beyond all former experience. This has gradually induced many of them to abandon, especially during winter, their lonely and dreary habitations in the isles, and to draw together in Kirkwall, where they may not only enjoy society, but can command better education for their children. In dress and polite behaviour, the superior class of inhabitants in Kirkwall equal those of the south: in hospitality they far excel. During winter, there are dancing assemblies and card assemblies, alternately, every week. During the two winters last past, popular lectures on chemistry were delivered twice a-week by a medical gentlemen of the place, and the profits generously given to the poor.

In the populous and rising town of Kirkwall, it surprised us to learn that there were *no* public markets, for butcher-meat, fish, poultry, or other articles. While the seas around are teeming with fish, it is really preposterous that there should be no fish-market, no place where the country fisher might quickly dispose of his cargo. The magistrate who shall first establish public markets in Kirkwall, will long be held in esteem

by the community at large. The present slaughter-house of Kirkwall is a nuisance, being situated hard by the main-street, in passing which the inhabitants must often be assailed by effluvia from the putrid blood. If new shambles be erected, it is to be hoped that the magistrates will take care to place them a few hundred feet farther to the west, where the Little Sea will wash away all impurities twice every 24 hours.

Although Kirkwall is a place of considerable trade, yet there is no quay at the harbour! no, not so much as a little pier at which a boat may land! Passengers from the adjacent islands must either leap into the sea, or be carried ashore on men's shoulders! It is to be hoped that so great a desideratum will not long be overlooked.

[*To be continued.*]

On the PERMANENCY *of the* CAUSES *which retard the* PROGRESS *of* TRUTH.

(*Concluded from page 750.*)

BUT where, it will be asked, shall we find friends of truth so ardent in their zeal, so persevering in their efforts, so disinterested in their benevolence, and so intimately acquainted with the arguments by which it may most effectually be supported, and the obstacles which will probably impede and retard their progress, as to undertake, continue, and complete the arduous task.

Few, it will be said, are sufficiently disinterested; they will indeed endeavour to communicate truth, when they suffer from error, and teach virtue, where the effects of vice fall on themselves: but in no other case will they exert their influence, or communicate their knowledge; and even in this case, the selfishness of their views will prevent the reception of the truth.

It is granted that no man, who has not a full and clear view of truth, who does not perceive how necessary it is to his own good, not when partially, but when completely known, can succeed as an advocate of truth. But he, who is convinced that the sources of his own happiness will be more pure, numerous, and constant, if they depend on the happiness of those around him, who considers every error they entertain as lessening his own good, proceeds with all the strength of self interest, and all the nobleness of benevolence. He has connected his own good with that of his fellow-man, and therefore views every thing which affects the latter, as necessarily affecting his own. He wishes that his neighbour should become acquainted with the truth, with the same earnestness that accompanied his own desire, and considers himself as reaping only part of its advantages, while his neighbour is ignorant of it. He who cultivates truth only so far as it leads to objects on which he has improperly placed his happiness, is almost a stranger to its arguments and its advantages, and of course would not be qualified, if he were willing, to teach it as it is, to those around him. But whoever perceives its connection with his real good, and has placed that good in the happiness of his neighbour, will be disinterested and successful, so far as that alone is requisite, in the propagation of the truth.

Want of zeal, it is said, will always be an obstacle to the progress of truth: but zeal cannot be wanting, where sufficient interest is felt, and where the probability of ultimate success is great.

The

The same causes will produce sufficient perseverance, and enable the advocate for truth to oppose coolness, intrepidity, and unremitted effort, to every difficulty and danger. He who is firmly persuaded, that the foundation of error, however deeply rooted, and settled, and strengthened by time, must at last yield; and that every attack of truth produces some effect, though it be perhaps imperceptible, will continue what he has begun, till an evident advantage is gained: this will again strengthen his hopes, lessen his difficulty, and make the attainment of his object both more easy and more certain.

The most formidable and frequent obstacle is want of knowledge and skill in the advocate of truth. Without an extensive and exact knowledge of what he is about to teach, and of those to whom he is the instructor, his zeal and perseverance, however ardent and unwearied, will be ineffectual, and in some cases hurtful. It becomes him, therefore, if he wish to ensure success to his endeavours, to examine well what he has undertaken to do, the means by which he may effect it, the obstacles and difficulties he may probably meet with, and the consequences which would ensue, from inadequate knowledge and insufficient fortitude.

The advocate for truth must know the truth: he must have a full view of it: he must have considered it in all its connections; every cause from which it proceeds, every circumstance which may alter its nature or appearance, and every consequence to which, in the different characters and situations of life, it may give birth. If he know not the whole truth, he will fail to make a strong or lasting impression on his audience; he will weaken its interest, he will obscure its lustre; the arguments he can use must be frequently inconclusive, and sometimes contradictory: cases and facts within the knowledge of his pupils will contradict his statements; the consequences he draws will be feeble, or few, or inapplicable.

Whereas if he present to their view the truth, not obscured by ignorance, nor mixed with error, he will excite a strong interest; he has the knowledge and command of every argument; he may invite and challenge discussion: every man who adduces facts, or uses argument, even for the purpose of opposing his opinion, is a fellow-labourer with him: there is nothing imperfect, or loose, or contradictory in his positions, there will therefore be nothing weak or sophistical in his arguments.

The truth must not be supported by arguments which are equally applicable to error, nor by laying hold of the prejudices of mankind. Many, however, pursue these methods: and shall we wonder, if to them the obstacles are insurmountable: they hope to save themselves labour, or to screen themselves from hatred and persecution; in general they expose themselves to much more difficulty, and not unfrequently gain no credit for their pretended acquiescence in prejudice, nor any security from hatred and persecution.

The advocate of truth, therefore, should examine every argument by which it may be supported, and choose those, which are not only the strongest, but which have the most intimate and exclusive connection with it, and borrow none of their speciousness or force from sophistry or prejudice. This is too frequently neglected: we see too many who make a compromise with error, and are satisfied if they can introduce truth by her means. But they are acting a dangerous and inconsistent part: they are strengthening the cause they wished to weaken: they are putting arms into the hands of their enemies.

A want of the requisite knowledge of the truth, and an ignorance, or mis-

misapplication, or neglect of its strongest arguments, are among the most powerful obstacles to its progress which arise from its advocates: but it is evident that these obstacles are not insurmountable: the persons in whom they exist do the principal harm, by not laying a proper foundation, or by raising the superstructure before the foundation is settled, and capable of supporting it, without removing from its firmest position.

No person can be surprised, if what is taught be partly true and partly false; or, if the pure truth is supported by weak and inconclusive arguments, that it should make little progress in the world. But its progress must be accelerated and rendered more certain and easy, whenever it is taught, as it actually is, and with all the force and advantage, of zeal, perseverance, disinterestedness, and knowledge. It is plain that every obstacle, which has been considered, whether arising from the advocates of truth, or from those to whom it is communicated, must become less formidable, by every truth which the former acquire, or the latter receive. Not only more is known, but what is still unknown will be viewed with less indifference or prejudice, examined with more candour and care, and received with more avidity and effect.

The advocate for truth should study, with particular attention, the characters of men, and the laws and operations of mind: he should first endeavour to gain an intimate and full acquaintance, with those circumstances, views, and motives, which form the character in general, and with those facts which illustrate the formation and progress of human intellect: he should afterwards dissect carefully the character and mind of that individual, whom he wishes to convert to the truth. His general knowledge should assist, but not direct him: he should consider it as deficient and apt to lead him astray, without the explanation of individual circumstances.

A want of this knowledge is frequently the cause why the advocate for truth fails in his design. He knows not the properties of the object on which he is about to operate: he sees clearly the effects which he wishes to produce: but he is either ignorant of the general causes from which they proceed, or of those particular circumstances which, in the object before him, would assist or retard the operation of those causes: His labour therefore is unnecessary, or useless. He directs his principal arguments against what is not maintained: errors, which to him appear trivial, and necessarily involved in the destruction of others more important, he neglects to notice or attack; whereas his adversary may consider them as most important and convincing, and yield without struggle or reluctance every other point of dispute. It is not sufficient to know what his adversary maintains, and the degree of importance and solidity which he attaches to each article; it is also necessary, that the cause of this belief, and of this appreciation of the different parts of it, should be known; the mode on which they were formed, the different circumstances which at different times have strengthened or modified them, and above all, in what he places his happiness, from their connection with which they derive their importance, interest, and power.

The advocate of truth should know in what light the opinions he is about to maintain are held by his adversary, what he thinks of their defenders in general, and of himself in particular. This it is of the utmost consequence to know, as the attack may be successful or not; chiefly, as a knowledge or ignorance of these circumstances may form the

disposition

disposition of its forces, and fix its po

We have not endeavoured to prove that the obstacles which impede truth are trifling; on the contrary, we wish to hold them forth as great, and numerous, and deeply rooted. Much harm has been done from their strength and nature having been misunderstood, or concealed. Let them be brought forward as they actually exist: let the advocate of truth anticipate his adversary in this: they are great, but the powers of man are still greater: these have hitherto proved in many cases unequal to the conflict only because they were not called forth in all their energy; the force opposed to them was indistinctly known: when it is accurately known, man will exert powers superior to it: it must give way; and the very strength and obstinacy of the resistance will augment that power by which it is overcome.

But it may be urged, that even allowing the advocate of truth to be qualified in all these respects; the obloquy, ridicule, or persecution, he will probably be exposed to, will overcome his zeal, and silence his arguments.

We shall afterwards consider how far these obstacles are likely to be permanent, from the permanency of the causes which produce them. At present, we shall suppose them to exist in all the plenitude of their power, and enquire whether they are likely to overcome the zeal and silence the arguments of him to whom truth is the supreme good. It is granted, that many will relax their efforts, if by them they become the objects of ridicule, obloquy, or persecution: But what effect can these have on the minds of the man to whom they are no evils? who has chosen the cause of truth, not in a fit of enthusiasm, and expecting to reap in it honour, applause, and power; but after having weighed cooly every likely consequence; after having seen and prepared his mind to encounter every opposition; after the firm and well-examined belief that he is not exposing himself to danger, and sacrificing his present ease and advantage, except to purchase more solid and lasting happiness?

He certainly would wish that truth might be taught without danger: both because it would increase his own safety and pleasure, and because it would lead many to embrace it who were now deterred: but he has chosen the lesser evil; and though he might hesitate in his choice; yet, when it is once formed, he acts according to it conscientiously and firmly.

If the ridicule, obloquy, or persecution of the world, deprive truth of many of her advocates, they are such as are of little worth and utility: the others are rendered by the same causes more enlightened, more firm, persevering, and successful. Danger only rouses their courage; incites them more closely to examine the cause in which they are exposing themselves to it: this examination gives them more confidence and attachment, and enables them at once to exert more fortitude under trial, and more skill in argument.

It is of much more consequence that the defenders of truth should be few, but of tried fortitude and skill; than that an undisciplined number should come forward, who would create confusion, disorder, and weakness.

And these few will always be found: only strong, ardent, and enlightened minds, can benefit truth in emergent cases: they alone know the danger, and are prepared and equal for it.

Where common truths are to be told, common minds are sufficient: and here there is seldom exposure to much ridicule, obloquy, or persecution.

What

What they teach, it is so evidently for the advantage of all, that all should know; that if they meet with few to co-operate, they meet with still fewer to oppose them. No man will thwart *him*, who is endeavouring to make his neighbour more industrious and useful; who is teaching him to be a good father, husband, or son: who is relieving society from the burden of poverty, or the dread of vice. Truths which effect this, all will join in admiring; and such truths many are capable of enforcing, who have neither ability for the communication of others more sublime and important, nor fortitude enough to encounter the odium, to which the avowal and communication of such truths would expose them.

We shall now proceed to consider how far those who are interested in the suppression of truth, can raise obstacles which are insurmountable. It will always be the interest, it is said, of those who possess power, to stop the progress of every thing which can limit or weaken that power.

Ignorance makes men obedient and even chearful slaves: he who knows not his rights and his power, cannot claim the one, nor exert the other. Even those who wish for no other dominion over mankind, but what is conducive to the general good, and who willingly co-operate in the propagation of that truth which will conduce to the same end, will be alarmed at the promulgation of many opinions, and averse to all, if they are circulated in a manner which they think will produce confusion, disorder, and vice.

Let us, in the first place, suppose that power raises every obstacle which can possibly impede the progress of truth. Let us suppose that error is rendered alluring by its connection with wealth, honour, and authority: that truth, on the contrary, is trampled under foot, hooted, and persecuted.

Let us suppose, that an intimate acquaintance with the springs of human action is joined to an inveterate hatred of truth, and that, in consequence, where violent or open measures are of no avail, the attack is carried on in such a manner, as to allure and deceive, or to sap and undermine. Still all these methods will be but partially successful: some may yield, but the most able and successful advocates will remain firm and unshaken; the success must be temporary: it is the nature of error and deceit to discover and defeat its own purposes; those who before were unsuspicious will take the alarm: those who before were weak, because they knew not their danger, will collect and strengthen their power.

Open and violent persecution is still less really and permanently dangerous to truth: the passions from which it proceeds, darken the mind to such a degree, that it takes improper means to gain its end. It must, from its nature, be of short duration: and in proportion to the force with which it weighs down the truth, is the elasticity and power of the spring by which it starts and rises to a still greater height.

Persecution has defeated its own purposes so frequently and effectually, that it is regarded now, by the enemies of truth, as an instrument never to be used: and it is never used, except where its abettors and agents lose sight of their own interest and end.

Persecution, however, assumes different forms: he who would not deliver his adversary in opinion to torment or death, will deprive him of the comforts of life, will point him out to suspicion, hatred, or ridicule; and, by making his existence precarious, or uncomfortable, endeavour to silence or convince him. This mode all have it in their power to follow: and

and it is to a certain extent effectual. It must, and will diminish the zeal, tho' it cannot weaken the conviction of the advocates of truth: it will produce silence, and perhaps acquiescence: and so far it does harm, but in many cases it will be ineffectual: in some it will, by preventing the promulgation of truth, lead its advocates to think more closely and attentively on what they dare not teach, and thus render them more active and skilful, when they are left at liberty to disclose their opinions.

While no power can prevent man from thinking, no power can absolutely stop the progress of truth: its disciples may not increase; but those it already has, are more enlightened: if they cannot propagate the most important truths among those who are already acquainted with the most simple and useful, they can at least inspire the ignorant with the love of those which no power will persecute; and thus lead their minds to the silent, slow, but gradual investigation of what dare not be taught them. All truths are connected more or less intimately: he who has received one after mature investigation and from complete conviction, who has experienced the pleasure which is felt in the search and discovery, and who has reaped the advantage of its practical application, will not rest contented, but be both incited and enabled to discover truths more important and difficult. While therefore the most simple and necessary truth is suffered to be taught, while no hindrance is put in the way of him who teaches mankind those truths on which the common duties of society depend, ridicule, hatred, and persecution, in every form, may in vain oppose the advocate of more bold and alarming opinions, mind is put in motion, and its motion must proceed with accelerated rapidity and encreasing force.

The opposition which truth meets with from power, is frequently necessary and useful; it serves to check the blind and intemperate zeal of its advocates: if it make its progress less rapid, it renders it more sure: it prevents the advocates of truth from holding forth opinions intricate and dependent on more simple propositions, before the mind has undergone the previous preparation; it recalls them to the examination of those propositions which are simple and fundamental; it forces them to proceed in a regular and systematic manner: and thus they become themselves better acquainted with the truth, and can trace it thro' its dependencies and consequences and are more inclined and better qualified to teach it in that manner, which will render it more acceptable, clear, and influencing.

He, who raises tumult or disorder, or gives opportunity or incitement to vice, by propagating truth, is more its enemy than the power which silences and persecutes him. He has either endeavoured to propagate it by an appeal to the passions, or by holding forth consequences, which would rouse ignorance and vice to action: or he has taught truths intricate and liable to be misunderstood, without having previously enlightened and strengthened the mind.

He who is the best and most skilful friend of truth, proceeds in a manner not only the most effectual, and but which will create the least suspicion and dread in its opponents. In most cases, it will be found that these exactly coincide. And he must be a weak and dangerous friend of truth, who does not avoid whatever can weaken his influence, whenever he can do it consistently with his character and views. Too many have foolishly braved ridicule, obloquy, and persecution; they have courted rather than shunned them,

as if they could do more good to their cause by their sufferings than their knowledge. Whatever makes a man ridiculous or hated, weakens his influence: he in vain demands attention or respect; he in vain discovers the benevolence of his wishes, or appeals to the force of his arguments: he is regarded with suspicion or contempt: he is from *Nazareth*, and what good can come from *it?*

The friend of truth, therefore, should not, without great reason, and mature deliberation, sacrifice himself: in most cases, more may be done, where the character and life are preserved: in some cases, both must be chearfully and publicly given up: but these cases more seldom occur than is generally imagined: and they will necessarily become still less frequent. There is something splendid and fascinating, something which pleases that *egoism*, which is one of the greatest enemies of truth, in the idea that we are martyrs. We ought therefore to examine cooly and deliberately; and, if necessary, let our martyrdom be the result of mature examination and well-grounded conviction, not of head-long enthusiasm and misguided zeal. Thus we shall effectually serve the cause of truth, and either lessen the obstacles, or, where they cannot be lessened or avoided, surmount them with firmness, and with real advantage to our cause.

We have carefully and impartially considered every obstacle which can retard the progress of truth. We have endeavoured to examine the question thoroughly, and to discuss it without declamation or sophistry: its importance demanded such an examination; its difficulty required it. The result is, that truth, so far as it is necessary to virtue and happiness, has nothing to fear: that it is omnipotent, but only when it wears their Egis.

Propositions and maxims which are unlimited, and express no exception, are generally false: but they are more easily admitted, because they require not the examination of particular cases; because their comprehensiveness gives them the appearance of grandeur, and because in the opinion of many they would lose the characteristic of truth, if they, in any case, were false or inapplicable.

This has long been the prejudice of philosophers: its consequences are dangerous in the extreme: by endeavouring to grasp too much, they weaken their strength, and lose not unfrequently the whole: it cannot therefore too soon be abandoned.

That knowledge is important and rare which enables a philosopher to perceive what gives real value to his opinions, and to separate those which only form part of his theory or his creed from those which form part of truth: but how much more seldom does it happen, that truth is estimated in exact proportion to its real value, and *that* value determined by its importance to the cause of happiness.

Here we perceive an obstacle as formidable and as permanent as any we have yet considered: but it will vanish, whenever the means are constantly viewed in connection with the end, and cease to interest the philosopher for their own sake alone. He will then condescend to touch the spring of interest, and will render truth the object of desire, by proving that it is the mean of happiness: nothing then can farther impede its progress, for no real sacrifice will be required: ignorance and prejudice will give way at the appearance of advantage: and while man continues to desire felicity, he will continue carefully to investigate, and joyfully to embrace, every truth which is really important and useful.

Hints *of a* Plan *for supporting the* Royal Infirmary.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT is certainly not very honourable to the Scotch nation, that they will not (for I cannot doubt their power,) support, in a regular and proper manner, the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. Some of the smallest counties in England come forward in a liberal and handsome manner for the support of their respective Infirmaries, and surely all Scotland can, if it pleased, do at least as much as those counties in the southern part of the Empire, which are remarkable, neither for great population, nor great wealth *.

The mode, which has been long followed with ease and success in England, for the support of the County Infirmaries, suggests a plan which would suit Scotland still better,——each parish in the County gives out of the poor rates two guineas annually for the support of the County Infirmary, and this entitles the County to send their sick poor to the Infirmary. Now, if the collection at the kirk-door in each parish in Scotland were set aside, one Sunday every year, for the Royal Infirmary, and due notice given of the purpose to which the money collected that day was to be appropriated, it is not calculating too high, to suppose, that if we take one parish with another throughout Scotland, there would on an average be collected from each twenty shillings. There are upwards of 800 kirks of the established religion, to these if we add 200 more places of worship of the different dissenters, in all 1000, the Royal Infirmary would secure an annual revenue of 1000l. by this plan.

I own, I cannot see that I have over-rated the sum that might be thus collected, nor can I perceive any difficulties in the way of the plan: the benefit resulting is great and apparent, as nothing can be of more service to a public institution, than a regular, fixed, competent revenue, which raises it above contingencies, and makes it independent of occasional large contributions. The managers of the Infirmary would then know what they had to trust to, and could regulate the expences of the Institution accordingly.

Another plan for effecting the same purpose may be suggested.—Let the elders set aside the 4th, or 6th part, or any other part that may be thought proper, of the common weekly contribution at the doors of churches of all denominations, and the amount of this sum, tho' in many country kirks it would necessarily be weekly very trifling, yet would in the year, when all was added together, most probably exceed the sum I suppose might be raised by the other mode, while at the same time it would be less felt by those whose desire to assist the Infirmary might be greater than their ability.

A.

On

* Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee, are, I believe, the only towns in Scotland, besides Edinburgh, which possess an Infirmary; whereas, tho' there are a few Counties in England which have no infirmary, yet, as others have more than one, we may reckon nearly as many Infirmaries as Counties. The County of Derby, which may be reckoned in point of population and wealth among those of the middle rank, has lately begun to build an Infirmary, for which, at the first meeting 12,000l. was subscribed, and 20,000l. in the course of a week.

Nov. 1804.

On the ENVY *and* PERSECUTION *attendant on great* TALENTS.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AS discoveries in science and improvements in art are intimately connected with the elegancies and conveniences of life, they are certainly of the greatest importance to mankind, and one should think, that the man, whose study or investigation hath contributed to the advancement of either, is eminently intituled not only to the esteem and applause, but also to the love and the admiration of his fellow creatures.

That this, however, is very far from being the case, is as true as much to be regretted; and that a contrary disposition prevails, the evidence afforded by history renders too obvious, as the instances recorded are too many to be contradicted. Such is the envy, the perverseness, or the selfishness of mankind, that he whose capacity enables, and whose inclination prompts him to instruct and to humanize his fellow-mortals, generally receives in return, the most determined, the most inveterate persecution which malignity can invent—his writings are misconstrued, his actions are traduced, and his name stigmatized, with the most opprobrious epithets.

In short, experience teaches, that he who would live at ease, enjoy quiet, and at last die peaceably in his bed, must not pretend to more knowledge than his neighbour. If at any time he forget himself, so far as to offer an opinion, or to give an advice with that confidence or self-complacency which a consciousness of ability might naturally be thought to inspire, he will most assuredly experience a reception not much less humiliating, than a buffet on the face, or a twist by the nose. To start a new idea, or to give additional information on an important subject, is by too great a number of the literati, considered in the light of a general challenge; and is understood, particularly by scribblers and smatterers, as a tacit proclamation of their dulness and stupidity: and the more convincing the concomitant proofs and demonstrations, proportionally great will be the envy and hatred, and consequently the clamour and defamation, of these malignants.

The manner in which the discoveries of the immortal Newton were traduced, proves the truth of the above assertion. Convinced of the truth of his doctrine, and an enemy to literary contention,—conscious of his own superiority, and irritated by the ingratitude and injustice of mankind, he, at one period of his life, had resolved to bury in his own breast the extent of his researches; and had not the intreaty of his friends, or perhaps the natural love of fame, overpowered his desire of revenge, the rubbish which the ignorance of ages had heaped together might not yet have been cleared away: and the foundation might have been still unlaid of that mighty fabric, the walls of which he, singly and alone, reared to such an astonishing height. The failings of the admirable Johnson, too, are to this day expatiated upon with peculiar delight; just as if moral instruction were of no value to the world, because the author himself had been subjected to a few of those foibles which are inseparably attached to humanity: or, as if it were infamous to teach so much as he did, without teaching more; and, as if being the greatest moralist Britain ever produced did not justly intitle him to unqualified respect, unless

unless he were at the same time absolutely perfect.

A celebrated modern writer has satirically remarked, that an author is one who never lives till after he is dead; the thought may be carried a little farther, by observing, that a genius, of whatever denomination, is one who never becomes renowned until he be forgotten.

Whatever be the principal cause of this most ungenerous disposition, history acquaints us, that it has operated in all ages, from those the most remote, down to the present period: and, in opposition to all that has been devised relating to the unlimited perfectability of man, and all that has been said concerning the advanced state of civilisation and refinement, instances are constantly occurring, sufficient to convince the most sceptical, were it possible to be sceptical in the present case, that this cause continues to operate as powerfully as ever.

Mind, perhaps, may sometime or other be omnipotent over matter, but it evidently appears, that detraction will, in every generation, be the attendant of extraordinary merit. Seas and continents, in a lapse of ages, exchange situations; worlds fade away, and new worlds appear, but human nature continues the same—Man is still the most implacable enemy to man, and merit still the victim of his vengeance. The impoisoned bowl is presented to the divine Socrates—Seneca bleeds,—and Lavoisier is dragged to the scaffold.

Stirling,
13th Nov. 1804. } *F. G.*

Strictures *on the* Present Plan *of* Female Education.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for September, one of your Correspondents has favoured your readers with some just and pertinent remarks on the conduct of the fair and their influence in society. This is at all times an interesting subject, and deserving of our most serious attention. It is a national as well as individual concern, and wherever it is neglected, the worst consequences necessarily ensue.

Your correspondent is particularly severe on that absurd custom of half-pronouncing words, or pronouncing them in a manner nearly, if not altogether unintelligible; and that not from any defect in the organs of speech, or ignorance of the proper pronunciation, but from a ridiculous and disgusting affectation, the natural result of a weak and uncultivated mind, governed by vanity and self-conceit. But although this be an evil, and a serious one too if you please, I think I know of one much more so; for although their language be at times a little unintelligible, yet after they have repeated a sentence two or three times (which owing to the volubility of their tongues they are in no strait to do) I could make a tolerable shift to understand it, provided there was a small degree of sense in it: but the misfortune is, the conversation of a great part of our young ladies is extremely deficient in that respect. Reason and common sense are quite unfashionable, and you cannot offer a greater insult to a *fine* young lady than by attempting to introduce them into her company: no conversation will give the smallest degree of satisfaction, but what a philosopher, or even a grave thinking man, who has no pretensions to that honourable appellation, would term downright nonsense, or a sound of words without any meaning at all. That their manners and opinions have a great influence

on those of our sex, no man of sound judgment will deny. A small acquaintance with history, with the world, and particularly with himself, is sufficient to make any man sensible of it.

But though no other proof existed, those whom the world honour with the appellation of *fine gentlemen*, are a perfect demonstration of it: and in nothing does this more plainly appear, than in their conversation, not only with the ladies, but with one another; it is equally frivolous, and unworthy of rational and intelligent beings. Were the ladies otherwise, there is no doubt but that our sex would follow their example; whatever is agreeable to them is eagerly pursued by us; we are in fact in a great measure either virtuous or vicious, rational or irrational, as the one or other pleases them most. Did they love or accustom themselves to rational conversation, or heartily approve of it in others, we would, by reading and reflection, and every means in our power, endeavour to excel in it: whatever requires labour and study, requires something to stimulate our exertions, and to correct that sloth and levity so very natural to a great part of mankind. The love of knowledge is of itself seldom sufficient for the purpose, and the influence of the fair inclines to the other side: the consequence is, that a great part of our young men, particularly those *respectable* personages before mentioned, perceiving that any thing serious, or that savours of sense and reason, is extremely disagreeable to the ladies, take effectual care to prevent even the possibility of erring in that respect; and although they may be unwilling to confess it, yet it will invariably be found that the greater part not only talk nonsense, because it suits their purpose, but because they are incapable of any thing else.

Many other instances of the influence of the fair, and of the wrong direction it has taken, could easily be produced; but it certainly is unnecessary to employ either time or words to *prove* what every one *feels*: if any man doubts of their influence, let him examine his own breast; if he doubts of its having taken a wrong direction, let him apply to reason, experience, and truth.

But their influence of itself is not an evil, but on the contrary a very great blessing, although it may, and has been perverted. To investigate the cause of this, and if possible to point out the remedy, is our proper business.

That I am but very ill qualified to perform either, I readily confess, but am humbly of opinion, that from the education young ladies usually get, the evil complained of will in a great measure be found to proceed. It is not by any means my intention to attempt entering into a regular and connected view of the matter, far less to propose any new system, there being plenty of *system-mongers* already; the few observations I have to offer upon the subject, shall therefore be given without any order or settled plan.

In the first place, I cannot for my life account for the avidity with which our young ladies, of all ranks, study the French language, even before many of them have attained any tolerable proficiency in their own. They surely promise themselves some mighty advantage from it, but what *that* is I never could learn. The only advantages I can think of are, that thereby they will be in the *fashion*, and have it in their power to peruse some of the French novels and romances, which for certain reasons are not translated. These excepted, for any thing I know of, ninety-nine out of an hundred might with equal propriety and advantage study the Chinese. After the French, they study the Italian. From the nature

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of the climate, and character of the people of Italy. I suppose many of their authors treat of *love*, and various things connected with it, in a manner infinitely superior to our *cold* and phlegmatic poets and essayists: several of their most valuable works may possibly never appear in English; besides it is always best to read a book in the original language: if this be not the reason of their studying the Italian, I know not what is, and I believe many of themselves are as ignorant of the reason as I am. As a very small proportion of them will ever see France or Italy, it may well be inquired of what use to them is a knowledge of the language of these countries? If they wish to be scholars, I presume it would be much better sense to study Latin and Greek. If they wish to be well informed, we have authors in our own language of the first rank, in every department of literature and science: but whatever be their object, this forms no part of it, for the fact is, the generality of our young ladies read little, or read what had much better remain unread. Their reading, like their conversation, must have nothing serious in it, or require any depth of thought or degree of attention. I believe the keepers of circulating libraries can give the best account of it. Novels and romances require neither study nor attention, and the less that is bestowed upon them, so much the better for the authors and publishers. The mischief that arises from young ladies reading these monsters of absurdity is incalculable, they deprave the taste, unhinge the mind, relax the principles, and corrupt the morals, and prove one of the most fruitful of all the sources of vice and irreligion.

Besides the fore-mentioned languages, young ladies are usually taught music, dancing, painting, &c. all which are very good in their own place, and in polished society may be very necessary, but have no direct tendency to exert and improve the nobler faculties of the mind: their reading, too, generally has a quite contrary tendency; and as it is a rule among *polite and well-bred gentlemen* never to enter upon any subject that requires study and reflection, in the company of ladies, it is no wonder that they dislike, and are altogether unqualified for such conversation.

It is certainly much to be regretted that, while so much attention is paid to the improvement of their persons, so little is paid to that of their minds; little is necessary towards the first in improving the external appearance, we soon come to a period, beyond which if we go, we defeat our purpose: but the improvement of the mind is endless and unbounded. A young lady may perhaps do very well without reason or common sense, but a wife and mother is a great deal better for both. If instead of novels and romances our young ladies would accustom themselves to peruse with attention the "British Essayists," the works of our best authors in History, Biography, and other branches of literature, and at times, even a *sermon*: Were a part of that time, usually spent in unnecessary visits, idle amusements, and trifling conversation, devoted to study and serious reflection; and if they would sometimes *deign* to think and speak like rational and intelligent beings, they would be equally loved and admired by our sex, and a great deal more respected, not only by us, but even by themselves. I am, SIR,

Your obedient servant,

Edinburgh, Nov. 1804.

M. W.

A Survey *of the* British Empire *in* Europe *at the* Beginning *of the* 19*th* Century.

In a Series of Letters to a Youth. (*Continued from p.* 744.)

Letter VII.

MY DEAR JAMES,

ACCORDING to your desire, expressed to me the other day by your sister, I shall now proceed to a view of the British Isles in a religious aspect.

Among us, as you well know, there subsist different establishments, and various classes of dissenters. The articles of faith maintained by the former, are ratified by act of Parliament, which, without adding any confirmation to their truth, gives security for the continued profession of them. The powers of the office-bearers are recognized by law, and their sentences are supported and inforced by civil authority. The ministrations of the established teachers are commended to the attention and respect of the people, and they are likewise maintained by a provision of the state.

The established religion of England and Ireland, as you already know, is Episcopacy. The clergy, at least in the first of these, have various privileges almost peculiar to themselves. They cannot be compelled to serve on a jury, nor to appear at a court leet or view of frankpledge: but if a layman is summoned on a jury, and before the trial takes orders, he must notwithstanding appear and be sworn. Neither can a clergyman be chosen to any temporal office, as bailiff, constable, or the like. During his attendance on divine service he is privileged from arrests in civil suits. In cases also of felony, a clerk in orders has the benefit of clergy without being branded in the hand, and may likewise have it more than once. But as they have their privileges, so also theyhave their disabilities, on account of their spiritual avocations. Clergymen are incapable of sitting in the House of Commons; they are not in general allowed to take any lands or tenements to farm, under penalty of 10l. a month, and total avoidance of the lease; nor can they engage in any kind of trade under forfeiture of the treble value.

In the constitution of the episcopal polity, we meet with various orders of clergy. The highest of these is the Archbishop. In England there are only two Archbishopricks, Canterbury, and York; in Ireland there are four, Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam.

An Archbishop is the chief of the clergy in a whole province, and has the inspection of the other dignitaries, as well as of the inferior clergy, and the power of depriving them of their office. The Archbishop has also his own diocese, in which he exercises episcopal jurisdiction as in his province he exercises archiepiscopal. As Archbishop, he, on receiving the King's writ, calls the clergy of his province to meet in convocation, but without that he cannot assemble them. To him all appeals are made from the inferior jurisdictions within his province; and as an appeal lies from the bishops in person to him in person, so also it lies from the consistory courts of each diocese to his archiepiscopal court. During the vacancy of any see in his province, he is guardian of its spiritualities, and he executes all ecclesiastical jurisdiction in it. He is entitled to present to all the ecclesiastical

siastical livings, in the disposal of his bishops, if not filled within six months: and when he consecrates one to a bishoprick, it is usual for the new diocesan to grant him the power of the next presentation which may fall to his disposal. It is likewise the privilege of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to crown our Kings and Queens, and he has the power of granting dispensations in any case not contrary to the sacred writings, as special licences to marry at any place or time, to hold two livings; and likewise the power of confering degrees in prejudice of the universities, and such like. He takes place of every person in the kingdom, the royal family excepted. The Archbishop of York has the jurisdiction of all criminal proceedings, and the power of a Palatine in the county of Northumberland. Next to the royal family he is the third person in the kingdom.

The provinces of the Archbishops vary in size. Canterbury includes the 21 southern bishopricks; York, the four northern, Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and Soder and Man. In Ireland, I suppose the Archbishoprick of Armagh includes the bishopricks of Ulster, Dublin those of Leinster, Cashel those of Munster, and Tuam those of Connaught, but of this I am not altogether certain.

In England, I believe there has been no archiepiscopal visitation since the time of Laud; but in Ireland the Archbishops regularly visit their provinces every three years. The Bishops throughout the province are inhibited for about a month before the time, and the inhibition is generally relaxed after the visitation of each diocese. The Archbishop at the time is invested with all the canonical powers of the visiting Bishop. If he discovers any thing amiss, he may represent it to the Bishop. Should the Bishop's own house be delapidated, he can compel him to repair it. Visiting is no great burden to the Archbishop. He receives the proxies; he continues as long as he chooses at every Bishop's house; he visits only at one place in a diocese, the clergy coming from considerable distances, to attend visitations.

The power of an Archbishop, and of a Bishop, in their own diocese, is likewise very extensive. They consecrate churches and burying places, they alone can administer confirmation to children, or grant ordination; they institute and grant induction to all ecclesiastical livings within their diocese. But their business consists principally in inspecting the manners of the people and clergy, and punishing them by ecclesiastical censures. For this purpose, they have several courts under them, and may visit at pleasure every part of their diocese. In England they are bound to do it at least every three years, and in Ireland they do it annually. In England their chancellors are appointed to hold their courts for them, and to assist them in matters of ecclesiastical law. They have likewise the power of probation of wills, the administration of the goods of those who die intestate, the care of perishable goods and such like. All the English diocesans, except the Bishop of Soder and Man, are Peers, and sit in the House of Lords. They take place of all temporal Barons. The Irish diocesans may sit in the House of Peers by election. At present there are four of them: viz. the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishops of Cloyne, of Cork, and of Kilaloe.

The Bishopricks of England are in number twenty-five: namely, Rochester, London, Chichester, Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Gloucester, Oxford, Ely, Norwich, Peterborough, Litchfield and Coventry, Worcester, Hereford, Landaff, St David's, Bangor,

&c.

St Asaph's, Chester, Lincoln, Durham, Carlisle, and Soder and Man. In Ireland there are eighteen: namely, Londonderry, Raphoe, Down, Dromore, Clogher, Killala, Kilmore, Meath, Elphin, Kildare, Clonfert, Kilaloe, Limerick, Waterford, Cork, Cloyne, Leighlen, and Ossory.

Next to these dignitaries come the dean and prebends, who form the Bishop's council, to assist him with their advice in religious matters, and also in the temporal concerns of his see. When the rest of the clergy were settled in the several parishes of each diocese, these were reserved for the celebration of divine service in the Bishop's own cathedral; and the chief of them, who presided over the rest, obtained the name of Dean, being probably at first appointed to oversee *ten* canons, or prebends. In England there are 26 deaneries, and 544 canonries. The number of either in Ireland I do not know.

In England, an archdeacon has an ecclesiastical jurisdiction immediately subordinate to the Bishop, either throughout the whole of the diocese, or in a particular part of it. Their authority was orginally derived from the Bishop, but is now independent and distinct from his. They visit the clergy, they have a court for the punishment of offenders, and for hearing all other causes of ecclesiastical cognizance. These visitations they make twice in every three years; but in Ireland, an archdeacon as such never visits. In England there are about 60 archdeacons.

So much for the dignitaries of the church. We come now among the inferior clergy. These are rectors, vicars, and curates. The distinction between them is shortly this: a rector has, for the most part, the right to *all* the ecclesiastical dues in his parish; a vicar has generally an appropriator over him entitled to the best part of the profits. He has a standing salary, though in some places the vicarages have been considerably augmented by a large share of the great tithes. A curate is the lowest degree in the church, being an officiating temporary minister, instead of the proper incumbent; tho' there are likewise what are called *perpetual* curacies, where all the tithes are appropriated, and no vicarage endowed, but instead of it the perpetual curate is appointed by the appropriator. In England there are 5098 rectories, 3687 vicarages, and between 2 and 3000 curacies.

Besides these, there are certain inferior officers, who assist the ecclesiastical jurisdiction where it is deficient in power. Churchwardens are the guardians of the church, and the representatives of the body of the parish. They have a property in goods and chattels, and may bring actions for them for the use of the parish. Their office is also to repair the church and make laws for that purpose. They are joined with the overseers in the care and maintenance of the poor. There are also a multitude of other petty parochial powers committed to their charge. Here I may also mention the parish clerks and sextons, whose offices every one knows. The parish clerk was formerly often in holy orders, and some are so to this day. These different classes receive their offices in various ways. In England, an Archbishop and Bishop is elected by the chapter of his cathedral church, by virtue of a licence from the crown, which must always be accompanied with a letter missive from the King, containing the name of the person whom he wishes them to choose. In Ireland the prelates are now appointed by royal patent. This nomination, if it be of a Bishop, must be signified by the King's letters patent to the Archbishop of the province; and if it be of an Archbishop to another Archbishop and two Bishops, or

to

to four Bishops, requiring them to confirm, invest, and consecrate the person elected, which they are bound to perform under certain penalties. After this he must sue to the King for his temporalities. &c. at least this is the way in the English establishment.

All ancient deans are elected in the same way as Bishops; but in those chapters that were founded by Henry VIII. out of the spoils of the monasteries the deanery is donative, and the installation merely by the King's letters patent. The canons are sometimes appointed by the King, sometimes by the Bishop, and sometimes elected by each other. Archdeacons are usually appointed by the Bishop.

As to the method of becoming a rector or a vicar, you know that he must previously be ordained to deacon's orders, before which he must be at least 23 years of age; that he must likewise have received priest's orders, and by this means have a right to administer the holy communion, before which he must be full 24 years of age. It is next requisite that he be presented by a patron to a living, though the Bishop may refuse his consent, on account of heresy, immorality, or ignorance, his being a bastard, or excommunicated, an outlaw, under age, or an alien; in either of which cases the affair is referred to a higher decision, if the patron chooses. In Ireland, as the benefices are generally good, it has likewise been long the practice of the Bishops, and a few years ago was their formal agreement, not to ordain any but graduates of the three Universities, Cambridge, Oxford, or Dublin. But should the Bishop admit the presentation, he proceeds to institution, which is a kind of investiture with the *spiritual* part of the benefice; the care of the souls of the parish being, by this act, committed to him. The last act is called Induction, which consists in investing him with the *temporalities* of the benefice. It is done by a mandate from the Bishop to the archdeacon, who usually issues out another precept, to other clergymen, to perform it for him. It is done by giving the clerk corporal possession of the church, as by holding the ring of the door, tolling the bell, or the like. When a person is thus ordained, presented, instituted, and inducted, he becomes the parson of the parish.

Here I may remark, in general, that if a dean, prebend, rector, or other spiritual person, is made a Bishop, all the preferments of which he was before possessed become void. There is however a method, by the favour of the crown, of still holding them likewise, or of having them committed to his care till a proper pastor is provided, which may be either temporary for one, or two, or three years, or it may be perpetual. He may also receive livings in this way, and to him neither institution nor induction is necessary. It is even not uncommon for a rich deanery to be added to a poor bishoprick. The inferior clergy have, likewise, often more than one benefice: one they fill themselves, and in the other they put a curate, and allow him a small salary.

The following is a brief view of the powers of presentation in England. About 1000 livings are in the gift of the crown; upwards of 1600 places of church preferment, of one kind or another, are in the gift of the Bishops: more than 600 are in the presentation of the two universities; about 1000 are in the gift of the several cathedrals and other clerical institutions: about 5700 are in the nomination of the nobility and gentry, whether men, women, or children; and there are about 50 or 60 in which the people have somewhat of their own choice.

This power of presentation we find greatly abused in innumerable instances.

stances. Sometimes an office is obtained by money, sometimes by mere interest, and sometimes by the meanest flattery. Sometimes too a man who has a living in his patronage, educates his son for the church, because he thinks him fit for nothing else, or because it is supposed more honourable than other professions.

The revenues of the church of England amount to about £.1,320,000 annually. Of this the Bishops have £.74,000, or, according to others, £.92,000: and £.140,000 go to the deaneries and chapters. The remaining £.1,108,000 is divided among the other clergy, which at an average would be somewhat more than £.100 a-piece, but more than one half of them have less than £.50 a-year: and one-third are even under £.30; many not having one half of that sum. The income of the Irish bishopricks is £.74,000 a-year.

Among the clergy you find every diversity, and every shade of character. Some learned, others ignorant; some eminently pious, others without even the form of religion; some diligent in the discharge of their office, others attend to nothing but amusement; some Calvinists, others Arminians; some Arians, and some Socinians. But the number of pious, diligent, faithful, and evangelical preachers, has, of late years, been considerably on the increase in the English establishment.

With respect to the religious establishment of England and Ireland, I shall only further add, that in the first of these, there are said to be 18,000 clergymen, of one class or another. I suppose the people may form about three fifths of the whole population. In Ireland, the number seems still smaller. In the province of Munster, only one-third of the inhabitants are supposed to belong to the establishment, and in the other three provinces the number is much smaller, for the catholics alone are supposed to be as four to one of the protestant faith.

Let me now turn to the religious establishment in this country. It, as you know, is the Presbyterian form of church government; the nature of which I shall endeavour to delineate, chiefly from Principal Hill's late publication.

When a student has gone through a full course of philosophy in one of our universities, and has afterwards prosecuted the study of divinity for the time prescribed, which is at least four years, he may be proposed to a presbytery to be taken on trials. The presbytery cannot however proceed to this, without the consent of a superior court, known by the name of the Synod; by which means, if a report, unfavourable to the character of the candidate, has arisen in any of the presbyteries of which the synod is composed, his trials cannot proceed till the matter be enquired into.

The presbytery being satisfied of the candidate's qualifications, and he having testified his attachment to the principles of the church, proceed to license him to preach the gospel, but not to dispense the sacraments. In general, a probationer, as he is called, unless he be engaged to assist a clergyman disabled by age, or sickness, remains without any regular employment or fixed charge, until he receive a presentation to a church. He then undergoes a second trial before the presbytery to whom the presentation is addressed, and if they find that he is not possessed of the requisite qualifications, the presentation must fall. Should the patron not present one within the space of six months after the commencement of the vacancy, the presbytery are empowered to take the necessary steps for supplying the parish with a minister.

Before, however, a presbytery to whom a presentation is addressed, takes

takes the probationer on trials, they appoint him to preach in the parish church, and they themselves assemble there upon a day, of which notice had been given at least ten days before, and after a sermon by one of their number, they inform the people, that a presentation in the probationer's favour has been given, and ask them to subscribe a paper named a *call*, inviting him to be their pastor, and promising him subjection in the Lord: and from this proceeds one of the legal steps in a settlement, the sentence of the presbytery sustaining the call: but they may sustain it, however small the number of subscribers. The people have also a right to appear before the presbytery, as his accusers, any time before his ordination, and with this view, public notice of it is given, at least ten days before it takes place.

If no bar has arisen, the presbytery, on a day appointed, proceed to complete the settlement of the presenter. After a sermon, one of their number proposes to him the questions appointed by the 10th act of the General Assembly 1711, to be put to ministers at their ordination, and having received his assent to them, proceeds to invest him with the full character of a minister of the gospel, by prayer and imposition of the hands of the presbytery. He then, in name of the presbytery admits the person thus ordained, to be minister of the vacant parish, which gives him a legal title to the emoluments provided by law for the person who officiates there. This connection renders him incapable of holding any other charge that has cure of souls, and during his life it can be dissolved only by the act of the church, either accepting his resignation, or deposing him from the office of a minister, or translating him to a different charge.

If the person presented had been formerly ordained, it is not competent to repeat the act of ordination: but he is required by the presbytery, in face of the congregation, to repeat his assent to the formula put to him at his ordination, and he is then admitted minister of the parish.

So much for the admission of a minister into the church of Scotland. Let us now attend to her judicatories. Of these the lowest is the kirk-session, which is composed of the minister of the parish, who is officially moderator, and of lay elders. New elders are chosen by the voice of the session. After their election has been agreed upon, their names are read from the pulpit, and a time, at the distance of not less than ten days, is appointed for their ordination. If no member offer any objection, or if the session find the objections frivolous or unsupported, the minister proceeds, in face of the congregation, after receiving their assent to the confession of faith, to ordain the new elders; that is, to set them apart to their office by prayer, accompanied with an exhortation to them, and an address to the people. The session is legally convened when summoned by the minister from the pulpit, or by personal citation to the members. But it cannot exercise any judicial authority, unless the minister of the parish, or some other minister acting either in his name or by the appointment of the presbytery, constitute the meeting by prayer, and preside during its deliberations. In Scotland there are 890 parishes, so that I suppose there will be the same number of kirk-sessions.

Next to this church-court comes the Presbytery. This consists of the ministers of all the parishes within the bounds of a certain district, of the professors of divinity, if they be ministers, in any university within these bounds, and of representatives from the different kirk-sessions. The number

number of parishes which may compose a presbytery is indefinite. In some of the populous districts of Scotland there are thirty ministers in a presbytery; while in some remote situations, where a few parishes cover a great district, there are not more than four. At present there are seventy-eight presbyteries in the church of Scotland. A moderator, who must be a minister, is chosen twice a-year.

Three or more presbyteries, as the matter happens to be regulated, compose a provincial synod. There at present fifteen synods in the church of Scotland, most of which meet twice in the year. Every minister, of all the presbyteries within the bounds of the synod, is a member of that court, and the same elder who had last represented the kirk-session in the presbytery is its representative in the synod. Neighbouring synods correspond with each other, by sending one minister and one elder, who are entitled to sit as members.

The highest ecclesiastical court is the General Assembly. The extent of Scotland requires, that in it, ministers, as well as elders, should sit by representation: and the proportion which the representation of the several presbyteries bears to the number of parishes, was settled not long after the Revolution, in the following manner:

				Ministers	Elders
A presbytery from	4	to	12 parishes sends	2	1
	12	to	18	3	1
	18	to	24	4	2
	24	to	30	5	2
	30 and upwards			6	3

The sixty-six royal boroughs of Scotland are represented in the General Assembly by ruling elders; Edinburgh sending two, and every other burgh one; and each of the five Universities in Scotland is represented by one of its members; so that, according to this proportion of representation, the General Assembly at present consists of the following members:

200 Ministers representing Presbyteries.
89 Elders representing Presbyteries.
67 Elders representing Royal Burghs.
5 Ministers or Elders representing Universities.

361 Total.

There are, however, seldom so many as three hundred present.

In this assembly there likewise sits the Lord High Commissioner, as representative of the Sovereign, but he has no power over its decisions.

The General Assembly meets annually at Edinburgh in the month of May, and continues to sit for ten days, when it is dissolved, first, by the Moderator, who appoints the time of meeting the following year, and then by the Commissioner, who, in his Majesty's name, likewise appoints it to meet on the day mentioned by the Moderator.

But as it may be impossible for a court, which sits only once a year, for ten days, to decide all the questions that are brought before it: and as circumstances may occur in the interval between General Assemblies which call for the interposition of the supreme executive power, the constitution of the church of Scotland, is completed by the commission of the General Assembly: a court, composed of the Moderator and all the members, with the addition of one who is named by the Moderator, which meets after the Assembly is dissolved, without the representative of the Sovereign, and may be considered as a com-

committee of the whole house. The General Assembly gives power to their commissioners, or their quorum, which is only thirty-one, of which twenty-one are always to be ministers, to meet within the assembly-house the first day after the dissolution of the Assembly, and afterwards, on the second Wednesday of August, third Wednesday of November, first Wednesday of March, and oftener, when and where they shall think fit; and it empowers them finally to determine in every matter referred to them by the assembly. As the commission is a delegate court, the commissioners are accountable for all their actings to the next General Assembly, who may reverse their sentences, and find those who concurred in them censurable, if it shall appear they have exceeded their powers.

Among these different judicatories there is a due subordination to each other. When presbyteries, indeed, pronounce decisions with regard to manses and glebes, they act in a civil capacity, and their judgements may be affirmed or reversed by the civil court. But every ecclesiastical business, that is transacted in any church judicatory, is subject to the review only of its ecclesiastical superiors, and may come before the court immediately above it, in four different ways:—by right of review, by reference, by appeal, or by complaint.

In delineating any constitution, it is necessary to explain the manner in which the three powers, known by the name of the *Judicial*, the *Legislative*, and the *Executive*, are distributed and exercised.

The Judicial power of the church appears in the infliction or removal of those censures which belong to a spiritual society. The inhabitants of a parish are placed under the inspection of their kirk-session. There the judicial power, when it is exercised with regard to laymen, must originate, and no other ecclesiastical court is allowed to interfere in the first instance. The office of a minister being superior to an elder, and the minister of the parish being officially the moderator of his own kirk-session, he is not answerable to their jurisdiction: his immediate superiors are the presbytery of which he is a member.

Each of these judicatories is likewise occasionally called to enforce the laws of the church, by making such special enactments, in conformity to the general laws, as are suggested by the circumstances of the district under its jurisdiction. But it is not to such partial regulations that I refer, when speaking of the legislative power: I apply that term to the right of making standing laws, concerning matters of general importance, which are binding upon all the members and judicatories of the church. The proposal of making a new general law, or of repealing an old one, originates with some individual, who generally lays it before his presbytery, or synod, that, if they think proper, it may be sent to the General Assembly, as their overture. The Assembly may dismiss the overture if they disapprove it, may adopt it as it was sent, or may introduce any alteration into it. If it is not dismissed, it is transmitted by the Assembly to the several presbyteries for their consideration, with an injunction to send up their opinion to the next assembly, who may pass it into a standing law, if not less than forty presbyteries approve of it. But as this mode of procedure produces great tardiness in the legislation, when the immediate enactment of a new law appeared essential, the Assembly has exercised the power of converting the overture into an interim act, and till the meeting of next Assembly such temporary enactments are completely binding.

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The executive powers committed to the inferior judicatories are exercised by all of them in the ordinary discharge of their office. In the trial of candidates for the ministry, presbyteries are in a special manner the executive officers of the church. In the exercise of its power, the Assembly often issues peremptory mandates, summoning individuals and inferior courts to appear at its bar. It likewise sends precise orders to particular judicatories, directing, assisting, or restraining them in their operations.

We shall now, my dear friend, attend to the provision made for the Church of Scotland.

As a Society it receives annually from the Exchequer of Scotland, the sum of 500l. originally granted by William III. out of which are paid the salaries of the procurator and agent of the Church; the salaries of the two clerks and inferior officers of the General Assembly, the expence of processes, &c. It likewise receives annually 1500l. to defray the expences of the Lord high commissioner. The emoluments annexed to the offices of his Majesty's chaplains for Scotland, and the deans of the Chapel Royal, are likewise always conferred on some of her ministers.

There is likewise a legal provision for the erection and preparation of places of worship. Neither the size of the fabric, nor the money to be laid out in building or repairing it, are left to the caprice of individuals, without legal redress. If the landholders, and the other inhabitants of a parish, cannot agree, the courts of law determine the measures of accommodation which the circumstances of the parish require, the distribution of that accommodation, and the allotment of the expence amongst the different orders of the inhabitants.

The stipends of the ministers are derived from a legal fund, called teinds, which are paid by the landholders of the parish.

The Court of Session are also authorised to grant augmentations of stipends. If the teinds of a parish are exhausted, its power of necessity fails, and unfortunately there are above fifty parishes in this situation. But so long as there is a legal fund, the Court of Session may give those successive augmentations, by which the stipends of the ministers are preserved in the same relative situation as when presbytery was settled at the revolution.

Besides a stipend, the law of Scotland likewise provides the minister of every country parish with a dwelling-house called a Manse: with a garden; with a glebe of not less than four acres of arable land, not far from the manse; with grass, over and above the glebe, for one horse and two cows: and with the out-houses necessary for the management of his small farm. All applications concerning manses and glebes are made, in the first instance, to the presbytery of the bounds, and their sentence, unless brought by a bill of suspension before the Court of Session, is binding upon all concerned.

In Scotland, I may here remark, the stipends of the clergy are much more wisely proportioned than either in England or Ireland. None have so large incomes as their dignitaries, nor so low as many of their vicars and curates. The lowest may perhaps be 60 or 70l. a year, the highest four or five hundred sterling, though, by the frequent dependance of the stipends on the price of corn, they necessarily vary from year to year. In 1755 the whole revenue of the Church of Scotland amounted to 68,514l. 1s. 5½d. but now it must be much more. The elders, it is scarcely necessary to remark, have no salary allowed them.

In Scotland, it is understood that the same fund out of which stipends

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are paid, is subject to the burden of indemnifying the minister for the elements used in celebrating the Lord Supper, and for the extraordinary domestic expences to which he is liable on that occasion. The donations of pious persons have, however, in some parishes, allocated a particular sum for this purpose

But the law humanely extends its attention beyond the life of a minister, by giving to his family, what in our law is called *the Ann*. If he had survived the 15th of May, he was entitled in his own right to the half of the crop then supposed to be sown; and his widow, children, or executors, are entitled to the other half. If he had survived the 29th September, he was entitled, in his own right, to the whole of the crop then supposed to be reaped; and his widow, children, or executors, are entitled in right of the *Ann*, to the half of the next crop. The half year's stipend that becomes due while the steps for the induction of a new minister are going forward, is thus arrested by law, and given in the time of their deepest affliction to the family of his predecessor.

This humane provision of the law, has been followed out by that wise and salutary scheme called the Widow's Fund, which first received the sanction of Parliament in the year 1744, which has been improved and extended by the authority of two subsequent acts of Parliament, and which has now realized a capital that ensures its future stability. By this scheme, every minister of the Church of Scotland, and every member of her Universities, is made subject to one of the following rates annually: 2l. 12s. 6d. or 3l. 18s. 9d. or 5l. 5s. or 6l. 11s. 3d. and his widow is entitled to an annuity corresponding to the rate which he had chosen; or his children, if he left no widow, are entitled to a sum equal to ten years of the annuity which would have been payable to his widow.

In the Church of Scotland, there are, I suppose, including Chapels of Ease, usually about a thousand clergymen. As to their character, what we said of the clergy in our sister countries, is likewise applicable to those of Scotland, though no doubt the number of excellent characters with us is proportionably much greater*.

In my next, I shall take a similar view of the various classes of dissenters, meanwhile I remain,

My dear Friend,

Yours, &c.

Edinburgh, Nov. 14. 1804. *W. B.*

(To be concluded in our next.)

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Literary *and* Scientific Notices.

THE literary world will be glad to hear that the second volume of Mr Horne Tooke's Επεα πτεροεντα, is completely finished, and will be sent to the press immediately.

Mr Harwood will speedily publish, in one large quarto volume, embellished with plates, The History and Antiquities of the City and Church of Lichfield, containing its ancient and present state, civil and ecclesiastical; collected from public records and other authentic evidences.

In the course of November will appear, illustrated with plates, The testimonies of Dr Clark, respecting the supposed

posed tomb of Alexander the Great, surrendered to the British army at the capitulation of Alexandria, and now in the British Museum; with an introductory dissertation on the apotheosis and portrait of Alexander, and a brief account of the ruins of Sais.

In a few days will appear two elegant volumes of Original Essays, by Dr Mavor, under the title of "*A Father's Gift to his Children.*" This is properly the second edition of an anonymous work, which appeared a few years ago, under the name of the "*Youth's Miscellany*," and which was very favourably received; but it is so much improved and enlarged, as to constitute a new publication.

Dr Wilson of Winchester, is about to publish the fourth, or concluding, volume of his valuable work on Febrile Diseases.

Dr Saunders has in the press a new edition of his Treatise on Mineral Waters, with additions and improvements.

The materials for a Glossary, which were collected by the late Mr Boucher, of Epsom, and in part prepared for the press, are now in the hands of Sir Frederic Morton Eden, Bart. whose qualification, as a successor in the arduous task, leads us to hope that ere long a plan may be formed for the publication of the work.

The Rev. Mr Evans, of Islington, has in the press, an account of Worthing, and its Vicinity; which will be embellished with an engraving, and a map of the surrounding country.

The fifth Fasciculus of the British Conferva, by Mr Dillwyn, is in the press, and will be published the 1st of December.

Mr L. W. Dillwyn, of Swansea, and Mr Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth, are engaged in preparing a Naturalist's Guide through England and Wales, designed to assist Naturalists, by presenting them at one view with the plants, &c. that they may expect to find in the different counties: and they will be obliged by any information as to the *loci natales* of any of the rarer animals or plants, addressed to either of them, as above.

Mr Edlin, of Uxbridge, has just completed a Treatise on the Art of Bread-making. The intention of the author has been to concentrate into one point of view every thing that is at present known respecting the manufacture of Bread, in order that the knowledge of an intricate and interesting subject, which has hitherto been very imperfectly explored, might be diffused through every class of society.

A full and accurate translation is in the press, with illustrative notes, of "General Berthier's Memoir of Bonaparte's Campaigns in Egypt and Syria; together with the operations of General Desaix in upper Egypt.

The fifth and sixth volumes, being the concluding ones of the Scientific Dialogues will certainly be published in the course of next month.

A translation of Fiorelli's history of the Fine Arts, illustrated with various engravings, and with notes and additions, by an eminent English Artist, will shortly make its appearance in London, in five elegant volumes.

The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh have appointed Mr John Thomson professor of Surgery to the College, and have directed him to deliver annually, during the winter season, a Course of Lectures on the principles and practice of Surgery.

Several new editions of the Classics have lately made their appearance in Germany, where polite literature is very much cultivated. Schmieder has just published Quintus Curtius, with notes and elaborate commentaries.

Wagner is about to present the public with a new edition of Cicero de Legibus.

Schutz, well known as the editor of Eschylus, is proceeding in an edition of the complete works of Cicero;

And Konig has lately published a Commentary of the Satires of Persius.

Fabre d'Olivet has lately published, at Paris, a translation of the Poetry of the 13th Century, in two volumes. The work is entitled the Troubadour, or Occitanic Poetry of the 13th Century. The word occitanic is formed from the Oc language (langue d'Oc) in which the Provencal Troubadours wrote.

A supplement to Rennuard's Aldine History; and a second volume of the Bibliotheca Veneta, will be published in the course of the next year, by Morelli.

Dr Wolf, of Nuremberg, and Dr Meyer, of Offenback, are preparing

"A

"A new Ornithology of the German and French Birds."

At Stockholm, will be published very early in the next year, the Works of the late Count John Gabriel Oxenstiern, in Prose and Verse, in three volumes. Literature is making considerable advances in this city; a variety of translations from the English, German, and French, have lately appeared. There has also been published a German and Swedish Dictionary, by Jonas Wickfort.

Nothing can be more grateful to the friends of humanity than the information which we receive, from time to time, respecting the progress of instruction in the vast Russian Empire. The superiors of several Basilian monasteries have engaged for themselves and their successors to pay considerable sums out of their revenues, for the erection of schools in their respective dioceses. M. Sewergin has presented the Institute of Public Instruction, at St Petersburg, with a Cabinet of Minerals, collected by himself. The Emperor has ordered the revenues of the City of Tschernigow to be appropriated to the erection and mantainance of useful institutions in that place. In consequence of which a house for the education of fifty orphans, and another for the instruction of 405 scholars in mechanical arts, have already been opened. At Odessa a commercial school has been lately established. The St Petersburgh Free Society of the Lovers of Literature, Science, and Art, have published the first volume of their transactions, which contains the regulations of their society, its transactions during the first two years, the productions of various writers in prose and verse. At Moscow no less than four periodical works have, in a very short space of time, made their appearance: the following are the respective titles—Novelties of Russian Literature — Pythagoras — The Political Journal, and The Lover's Journal. At Kaluga another periodical work has been established, entitled Urania.

Voss, the famous poet and philologist, has been lately, for some time, with a friend, at Ulm, and is expected to accept the appointment of Professor of Philology in the University of Wurtsburgh, with a salary of 3000 guilders, to which he is invited by Count Thurheim, president of the regency.

Poetry.

THE TRAVELLER.

O! Scotia! my dear, my native soil!
" For whom my warmest wish to heav'n is sent,
" Long may thy hardy Sons, of rustic toil,
" Be blest with health, and peace, and sweet content!"

BURNS.

AULD Bawtie i' the neuk lay quietly streiket,
Sair doilt wi' driving o' his hirsel hame,
An' sleekit Bawdrons on the hearthstane beekit,
Before a bonnie bleese, her snaw-white wame.

Our Eppie soon her birring wheel set past;
Auld Grannie on the skelf laid by her *rock*,
An' monie a waefou e'e the wee anes cast
Toward the stool whare sat their billie *Jock*.

In steppit Sawny Couper o' Drumcleugh,
His Titty play'd the loon wi' Geordy Grame;
An' Wattie Shaw, wha wins ayont the Loch,
A winsom wight, to Jock's *Bonella* came.

Auld Robin Roy o' Hazleyheugh was there,
A godly pillar o' the Kirk was he,
An' Archy Grey—a verra mine o' lear,
For monie a day the clachan Domonie.

An' brattlin' Andrew Tamson o' Glenclaut,
To man a social cowie—nane mair sicker;
His thrifty Mither brews the best o' maut,
An' ay a kebbuck keeps to mense the bicker.

Forbye

Forbyeen thrang o' hizzies young an' auld;
Gley'd Grizzy Grame, an' mum-mou'd Kirsty Brown;
Kate Grieve, an' Peggie Shaw o' Scroggie-fauld,
By far the sonsiest lass in a' the town.

Now Johnny, tho' a lad o' maigrums free,
A bee had lang been bizzing in his head
To tak' a step frae Craigy-burn, an' see
What sort o' boddies dwalt ayont the tweed.

In ilka bicker was his weelfare toasted;
A cozie bield whan far awa frae hame;
His bloom wi' dissipation never blasted,
An' rowth o' sunket ay to rax his wame.

Snug by the ingle cheek the canty carles,
Wi' monie a social "Here's t'ye" toom'd their caps;
The wooster lads enjoy'd the lasses' skirls,
Mideirdly tousling in about their laps.

But honest Archy Grey—Lord rest his saul,
For better never dwalt in yirthin wa's,
Jock was his pet before he weel cou'd crawl,
An monie a time he'd kiss'd the dread-fou taws.

Quo he—an' settin' down his empty noggie,
(Now letna cuifs convivial worth despise,
The wale o' saints hae cowpit aff their coggie.)
Quo Archy Grey—"A word unto the wise."

Sae spak the douce auld-farrant Sage, wha kend
The ways o' men—an glourin' straight to Jock,
"Tak' ye this counsel frae an honest friend,
"Ye ken I wish ye weel my dainty cock:

"Let Virtue's mansion be your dearest aim,
"Whare lovely Peace abides remote frae strife,
"An' ay wi' rev'rence keep your e'e on Him
"Wha rous'd to action a' the springs o' life.

"Frae steeve Integrity, baith a'er and late
"Ne'er swerve, tho' Self shou'd growl, whare e'er ye gang;
"Remorse may stab the peace o' fause deceit
"But Rectitude defies her horrid stang.

"Tho' ragged poortith stare ye in the face,
"An' rich dishonour open wide her door,
"Ne'er poutch the filthy siller o' disgrace,
"Nor fish for Affluence in a common sew'r.

"But shou'd benev'lent heav'n your efforts crown
"Wi' sweet Content an' rowth o' warld's gear.
"Ne'er sweel a waught o' hemlock luv'ry down,
"Nor strutting in her tinsel graith appear.

"But keep in mind the gude auld prophisy
"Sae often quoted by your thrifty aunt,
"Whan meal or maut was thrawn about, quo she,
"A waefou waste will make a waefou want."

"Sprung frae a sturdy stock o' res'lute carles;
"Bold Independence in your bosom reigns;
"When strong Oppression strikes, or in-s'lence snarls,
"The verra bluid runs boiling thro' your veins.

"Now dinna, like a crabbit, tulzieing tyke,
"Flee too, when waspish messins youff an' bark;
"The chield wha only wants a wink to strike,
"His nieve an' rung will ay hae rowth o' wark.

"Ye're gaun amang an unco swaggering squad,
"Whase wauly kytes are often stappit fou
"Wi' a' the clautings of each ancient fend,
"The whilk in Sawney's face they're sure to spue.

"An' first—*Poor Scotland*—in your teeth they'll thraw,
"Syne kirs'n ye by the name o' *lowsy tyke!*
"Ev'n wi' scurrility's sharp cankering claw,
"They'll scaurt your skins to gaur ye fidge an' fyke.

"To mak' ye wud, wi' might and main they'll strive,
"An' tauntin' say—"Gae hame, ye yeuky rogue,
"Their feast on singit sheep-heads till ye rive,
"Or 'yont the ingle claw your croudy cog.

"Your cauldrife mountains breedin' nought but craigs,
"Starvation roostin' in your reeky ha's;
"What scrimply fitten for our English naigs
"A dainty morsel mak's for Sawney's jaws*."

"Tho' wi' the warst o' filth they should be-spatter,
"Ne'er stoop to thraw their snouts or skelp their skins,

"Wad

* Dr Samuel Johnson.

" Wad vapouring W——— thrash a dirty gutter
" Because forsooth it fyld his tassl'd shins.

" An' dinna, like a haveral, fyle your gab
" Wi' low, illiberal, mussel market jaw;
" Nor wi' scurrility their country daub,
" But, Scotsman-like, proclaim among them a':

" On sic-like gear my dauntless dads were fed,
" Wha thrice at Roslin made their foes to mourn;
" Wha with illustrious Wallace fought and bled;
" Wha wash'd their bloody swords in Bannockburn,

" Our barren hills where howls the angry blast;
" Our mountains bleak where dwells the winter snaw;
" There Adria's Eagle near could build her nest,
" Scar'd by the twang of Caledonia's bow.

" There blythe Simplicity, free as the wind,
" Wi' lovely Innocence contented gaes,
" To cowe the noddin' crap, or carefou tend
" Their bleating wand'rers on the heather braes."

But here the crusie clos'd its glimm'ring e'e;
The blinken ingle faint an' fainter grew;
Baith young an' auld gat up right pensivlie,
An o' our Traveller took a fond adieu!

Syne hameward oure the bent their shanks they streiket:
Our brankin' wooers oxtering hame their joes,
The bigger younkers thrang their buiks untheiket,
An' soon were clasped fast in saft repose.

Lang e'er the glinten Sun oure Solway keekit
Our waukrife dame gat on a rousin' fire;
The lads, wi' monie a rax, their een uneiket,
An' graith'd themselves in gude hame-spun attire.

Wi' tentie han' wee Jenny, waefou lass,
In hamely style bedeck'd a hamely board,
Wi' routh to gust the gab an' synd the hause,
The verra best the hauddin cou'd afford.

Syne cheek for chow they daunert up the heugh;
The brynie pearls dreeping down their nose;
Jock's poutch, poor man! o' siller bare enengh,
His wallet stappit weel wi' sarks and hose.

Alang the moor a brawling burnie rowes,
Wi' wimplin' pride amang the heather bells,
Whase lanely stream, when big wi' blashy thows,
The wylie Kelpie haunts, as story tells.

There grows a saugh anent the foord that saw
Affection warm by warmest love embrac'd—
But saft my sonsie Muse!—a tear man fa'—
This heaving bosom only kens the rest!

Auld Rab devoutly, monie a blessin' heapit
On Johnny as he waded thro' the burn,
Wha mair than ance out oure his shouther keekit,
Departing—ablins never to return!—

But whether Fortune's bonnie mou' he prie'd,
Or foul mischance the waefou chield befel,
Or whether Johnny Twaddle's quick or dead,
The clashin' tongue o' Time alane can tell.

London, 1804. *T. M. C.*

[We shall be glad to hear from this Correspondent.]

TO MISS MARY ———.

THE dear maid of my life, whose beauties inspire
The chasten'd emotions of modest desire,
Tho' she boast not the rose's luxuriant bloom,
Nor the smile which rude gaiety's features illume,
Wears the soften'd expression of delicate grace,
And the lily, the charm of a feminine face;
Intelligence beams in the glance of her eye,
Benevolence speaks in each gentle reply;
Her voice, like the ravishing notes of the grove,
Breathes softly the concord of sweetness and love.
Yet these beauties, tho' warm in my fancy they shine,
These beauties can never, ah! never be mine!
Her virtues with highest emotion I see,
But they never, alas! can benefit me;
For never shall selfishness prompt in my breast
A wish that would rob the sweet maiden of rest,
That her goodness would cramp, or her kindness controul;
Life's charities dear, the delight of her soul.

But

But would Fortune relent, or propitious prove!
I then will discover the secrets of love;
My passion with truth, and with ardour declare,
And ask a return from the generous fair;
If she smil'd, let the treasures of worlds combine,
They would not, in value, be equal to mine!

J.

SONG.

BACCHUS! god of social pleasure,
O'er the jovial bowl preside;
Friendly raptures, without measure,
Swell of joy the gen'rous tide.

With the glee, and festive chorus,
Drown reflection's moral strife;
Soon with fleeting time restore us
To the cank'ring cares of life.

Soon, how soon the cloud of sorrow
May obstruct each pleasing ray;
Think, my boys, 'twill be to-morrow,
And enjoy the present day.

Fools they are, who, ever pining,
Waste in tears the lonely hour;
All the joys of life resigning
To afflictions morbid pow'r.

Sadly, silent, melancholy,
Fly, oh fly the festive ring;
And be distant, noisy Folly,
Only fools thy praises sing.

But let friendship, love, and nature,
In th' expanding bosom glow;
Light the soul-expressive feature,
Banish care, and banish woe.

CHORUS.

Then to Bacchus fill the glasses,
Bacchus' praises be our theme,
Bliss, which ev'ry bliss surpasses.
Bliss extatic, joys supreme.

J.

THE PEDLAR.

A Scottish Ballad in Imitation of the Ancients.

BY JAMES HOGG.

'TWAS late, late, late, on a Saturday's night,
The moon was set an' the win' was lowne;
The lazy mist crap to'ard the height;
An' the dim, livid flame, glimmer'd laigh on the downe!

On the rank-pented fen the bleeter was harping,
High on the black muir, the foxes did howl;
All on the lone hearth the cricket was chirping,
An' far on the air came the notes o' the owl!

When the Lady o' Thirlestane rase in her sleep *,
An' she shreikit sae loud that her maid ran to see:
Her een they war set, an' her voice it was deep,
An' she shook like the leaf o' the aspin tree!

"O where is the Pedlar I drave frae the ha',
That pledd sae fair to tarry wi' me?"
"He's gane to the mill; the miller sells ale,
An' the Pedlar's as weel as a man can be."

"Poor body! he proffer'd to pay me weel
Wi' outher goud or white monye!
But I was sae hard, that I wadna regard,
Tho' I saw the saut tear trinkle down frae his e'e.

But O! what a terrible dream I hae seen!
The Pedlar a' mangled most shocking to see!
An' he gapit, an waggit, an' star'd wi' his e'en,
An' he seem'd to lay a' the blame upo' me!

I fear that alive he will never be seen;
An' the very suspicion o't terrifies me;
I wadna hae siccan a vision again
For a' the gude kye upo' Thirlestane lea.

Yet wha wad presume the poor Pedlar to kill!
O Grizzy, my girl, will ye gae an' see?
If the Pedlar is safe an' sound at the mill,
A red half-gunnea I'll gie unto thee."

"O, Lady! 'tis dark! an' I heard the dead bell:
I darena gang yonder for goud nor fee;
But the miller has lodgings might ser' yoursel,
An' the Pedlar's as weel as a Pedlar can be"

She sat until day, an' she sent wi' fear:
The miller said there he never had been.
She went to the kirk, an' spier'd for him there.
But the Pedlar in life was never mair seen!

Till late, late, late, on a Saturday's night,
The laird was walkin' alang the lea,

When

* Thirlestane, on the banks of the Ettrick. The ballad being founded on a fact, and every circumstance of it the tradition of the country.

When a silly auld Pedlar cam' bye on his right,
An' a muckle green pack on his shoulders had he.

"O Where are ye gaun, ye beggarly loune?
Ye's nouther get lodgin' nor sale frae me."
He turn'd him about, an' the blude it ran down,
An' his throat was a' cuttit most horrid to see.

Then quick, wi' a sound, he sank i' the ground,
A knock was heard, an' the fire did flee.
To try a bit prayer the laird clappit down,
As flat an' as fear'd as a body could be.

He faintit: but soon as he gather'd his breath,
He tauld what a terrible sight he had seen,
The devil, a' waundit, an' bleeding to death,
In shape of a Pedlar upo' the mill-green!

The Lady she shriekit, the door it was steikit,
The servants war glad that the devil was gane:
But, ilk Saturday's night, when faded the light,
Near the mill-house the poor bleeding Pedlar was seen.

An' ay whan passangers bye were gaun,
A dulefu' voice came frae the mill-e'e,
On Saturday's night, when the clock struck one,
Cry'n', *O! John Waters, hae mercy on me!*

The place was harass'd; the mill was laid waste;
The miller he fled to a far country;
But ay, at e'en, the Pedlar was seen,
An' at midnight the voice cam' frae the mill-e'e.

The Lady frae haim would never mair budge,
From the time that the sun gaed over the hill:
An' now she gat ilka poor body to lodge,
As nane durst gae on for the ghost of the mill.

But the Parson, hard bye, was a Parson o' skill;
Nor fear'd, for devil nor spirit was he;
An' he's gane away to watch at the mill,
To try if this terrible sight he could see.

He pray'd an' he read, an' he sent them to bed;
Then the bible anunder his arm took he;
An' round, an' round, the mill-house he gaed,
To try if this terrible sp'rit he could see.

Wi' a shivering groan, the Pedlar came on,
An' the muckle green pack on his shoulders had he:
But he nouther had flesh, blude, nor bane;
For the moon shone through his thin body.

The ducks they whackit, the dogs they howl'd,
The herons they shriekit most piteouslye;
The horses they snorkit, for miles around,
While the Parson an' Pedlar together might be.

Wi' a positive look, he open'd the book;
An' charg'd him, by a' the Sacred Three
To tell, why that horrible form he had took,
To terrify a' the hale countrye?

"My body was butcher'd within that mill:
My banes lye under the inner mill-wheel:
An' here my spirit maun wander, until
Some crimes an' villanies I can reveal.

I robbed my niece of three hundred pounds,
Which Providence suffer'd me ne'er to enjoy:
For the sake o' that money I gat my death's wounds,
The miller me kend, but he miss'd his ploy.

The money lyes bury'd on Balderstane hill,
Beneath the mid bourack o' three times three,
O gie't to the owners, kind Sir, an' it will
Bring wonderful comfort an' rest unto me,

'Tis drawing to day, nae mair I can say:
My message I trust, good parson, with thee:
If the black cock sude craw while I am awa',
O weary an' weary! what wad come o' me!

Wi' a sound like a horn, away he was borne:
The grass was decay'd where the spirit had been:
An' certain it is, from that day to this,
The ghost o' the Pedlar was never mair seen.

The mill was repair'd, and low in the yird,
The bones lay under the inner mill-wheel;
But certain it is, from that day to this,
The millars o' Thirlestane ne'er hae done weel.

THE

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Monthly Register,

FOR NOVEMBER 1804.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

DEATH OF GENERAL HAMILTON.

AN event has lately occurred here which has spread universal lamentation and despondency throughout the United States.—It is the death of Alexander Hamilton, Esq. counsellor at law in the State of New York, a Major General in the army, and the most intimate friend and confidential adviser of the great Washington, the founder of American independence.—Since the commencement of the French revolution, a political party, loud and violent in its admiration of the new doctrines, has considerably agitated and influenced the popular opinions in America. Of this party, the present President Jefferson is reckoned the leader, and the Vice President, Col. Aaron Burr, likewise professes the same principles.—Gen. Hamilton, on the contrary, as openly expressed a different opinion of these doctrines, as being merely illusive, ruinous to the state who adopted them, and unfriendly to other powers; and that the true interest of America was to prefer friendship and amity with Great Britain to every other European connection.

About the time of, and previous to the last election of President and Vice-President of the United States, a letter appeared in an American paper, said to be written by a Dr Cooper, reflecting on the political character of Messrs Jefferson and Burr, who appeared likely to be successful in obtaining the above offices. In this letter are these sentences: —"General Hamilton and Judge Kent "have declared in substance, that they "looked upon Mr Burr to be a danger- "ous man, and one who ought not to "be trusted with the reins of govern- "ment."—"I could detail to you a "still more despicable opinion, which "Hamilton has expressed of Mr Burr."

About the beginning of June last, this letter came to the knowledge of Col. Burr, who, on the 18th of that month, sent Mr Peter Van Ness with a card to General Hamilton, requiring "a prompt and unqualified acknowledgment or denial of these expressions."

To this General Hamilton answered in substance——"I cannot reconcile it with propriety to make the acknowledgment or denial you desire; and I deem it inadmissible, on principle, to consent to be interrogated as to the justice of the inferences which may be drawn by others from whatever I may have said of a political opponent in the course of fifteen years competition. If there were no other objection to it, this is sufficient, that it would tend to expose my sincerity and delicacy to injurious imputations from every person, who may, at any time, have conceived the import of my expressions, differently from what I may then have intended, or may afterwards recollect. I stand ready to avow or disavow promptly and explicitly any precise or definite opinion which I may be charged with having declared of any Gentleman. More than this cannot fitly be expected from me; and especially, that I should enter into an explanation upon a basis so vague as that which you have adopted. I trust, on more reflection, you will see the matter in the same light. If not, I can only regret the circumstance, and must abide the consequences." The General adds: "The publication of Dr Cooper was never seen by me till after the receipt of your letter."

Col. Burr replied—"I regret to find in your letter nothing of that sincerity and delicacy which you profess to value.—Political opposition can never absolve a Gentleman from a rigid adherence to the laws of honour, and the rules of decorum. I neither claim such privilege, nor indulge it in others. The common sense of mankind affixes to the epithet adopted by Dr Cooper the idea of dishonour. It has been publicly applied to me under the sanction of your name. The question is not, whether he has understood the meaning of the word, or has used it according to Syntax, and with grammatical accuracy; but whether you have authorised this application, either directly, or by uttering expressions or opinions derogatory to my honour. The time "when" is in your knowledge, but no way material to me, as the calumny has now first become the subject of my notice, and the effect is present and palpable. Your letter furnishes me with new reasons for requiring a definitive reply."

On the 22d of June General Hamilton communicated to Nathaniel Pendleton Esq. one of the Judges of the Court of New York, the preceding correspondence, and requested he would deliver to Mr Van Ness a letter to Col. Burr.—The substance is as follows:

"Your first letter, in a stile too peremptory, made a demand, in my opinion, unprecedented and unwarrantable. My answer, pointing out the embarassment, gave you an opportunity to take a less exceptionable course. You have not chosen to do it; but by your last letter, containing expressions indecorous and improper, has increased the difficulties to explanation intrinsically incident to the nature of your applications. If by a "definite reply" you mean the direct avowal or disavowal required in your first letter, I have no other answer to give than that which has already been given. If you mean any thing different, admitting of greater latitude, it is requisite you should explain."

After repeated communings betwixt Messrs Van Ness and Pendleton, in which unfortunately each gentleman too obstinately defended the grounds of difference adopted by his principal, a message was at length delivered on the 27th, by Mr Van Ness to Mr Pendleton, who communicated it the same evening to the General.—This message was no other than what might be expected, a *challenge*, or, as it was called in the printed correspondence, an invitation to meet Col. Burr personally, which General Hamilton accepted, and only desired Mr P. to mention to Mr V. N. that he (the General) did not think it right, in the midst of a Circuit Court, to withdraw his services from those who had confided important interests to his care, and that he wished the meeting might be postponed till after the close of the Circuit, which was assented to.

On the 6th of July the Circuit Court closed, and Mr P. notified to Mr Van Ness, that General Hamilton would be ready any time after the Sunday following, the 8th.—On Monday the particulars were arranged, and the meeting was fixed to take place at Hoboken-ferry in New Jersey, about six miles from New York, on the 11th of July.

The parties accordingly met; Gen. Hamilton attended by Mr Judge Pendleton, and Col. Burr by Mr Van Ness. Col. Burr arrived first on the ground, as had been previously agreed; when General Hamilton arrived, the parties exchanged salutations, and the seconds made their arrangements. They measured the distance, ten full paces, and cast lots for the choice of positions, and to determine by whom the word should be given, both of which fell to the second of General Hamilton. They then loaded the pistols in each other's presence, after which the parties took their stations. The gentleman who was to give the word, then explained to the parties the rules, which were to govern them in firing, which were as follow:—"The parties being placed at their stations—the second who gives the word shall ask them whether they are ready; being answered in the affirmative, he shall say "*present*," after this the parties shall present and fire when they please.—If one fires before the other, the opposite second shall say one, two, three, fire—and he shall then fire, or lose his fire."

He then asked if they were prepared; being answered in the affirmative, he gave the word *present*, as was agreed on; both parties presented, and fired in succession. The fire of Col. Burr took effect, and General Hamilton almost instantly fell, having received the ball in his body. Col. Burr then advanced towards

wards Gen. Hamilton with a manner expressive of regret, but, without speaking, turned about and withdrew, to prevent his being recognized by the surgeon and bargemen, who were approaching. No further communication took place between the principals, and the barge that carried over Col. Burr immediately returned to the city.

General Hamilton was carried across the ferry to the house of Colonel Bayard, where he expired the following day at two in the afternoon. When the event was known, the public feeling manifested itself by extraordinary instances of regret and sorrow. By an order of the Corporarion of New York, there was a total suspension from business upon the day of his interment. All the bells were muffled, and they rang a solemn peal, at intervals, during the whole day. The Common Cunncil of the city of New York, the merchants and citizens, the gentlemen of the bar, the students of the college, the members of the different societies, and the military bodies, all concurred in expressing the most poignant regret for the death of "that great and good man," which they "deplore as a great public calamity." The order of his funeral procession, which took place on the 14th of July, comprehended every person that was respectable in New York. Before the body was committed to the grave, Mr Morris, the governor of New York, on a stage erected in the portico of Trinity Church, having four of General Hamilton's sons, the eldest about sixteen, and the youngest about six years of age, with him, rose and delivered to the immense concourse in front an extemporary funeral oration.

He died in the 48th year of his age, and no person, not even the great founder of American independence, appears to have been more universally and sincerely lamented.

The Rev. Mr Mason, of the Relief Church of New York, attended the General at his request, but he declined to administer the sacrament, it being contrary to the rules of his church to do so privately in any situation whatever.

The following interesting letter, published by Dr Moore, the bishop of New York, will furnish much satisfactory information relative to his conduct in the interval between receiving the wound and his death:

Thursday evening, July 12, 1804.

"The public mind being extremely agitated by the melancholy fate of that great man, General Hamilton, I have thought it would be grateful to my fellow citizens, and perhaps be conducive to the advancement of the cause of religion, were I to give a narrative of some facts which have fallen under my own observation, during the time which elapsed between the fatal duel and his departure out of this world.

"Yesterday morning, immediately after he was brought from Hoboken to the house of Mr Bayard, at Greenwich, a message was sent informing me of the said event, accompanied by a request from General Hamilton, that I would come to him for the purpose of administering the Holy Communion. I went —but being desirous to afford time for serious reflection, and to avoid precipitancy in performing one of the most solemn offices of our religion, I did not then comply with his desire. At one o'clock I was then called on to visit him. Upon my entering the room, and approaching his bed, with the utmost composure he said, "My dear Sir, you perceive my unfortunate situation, and no doubt have been made acquainted with the circumstances which led to it. It is my desire to receive the communion at your hands. I hope you will not conceive there is any impropriety in my request." He added, "it has for some time past been the wish of my heart, and it was my intention to take an early opportunity of uniting myself to the church, by the reception of that holy ordinance." I observed to him that he must be very sensible of the delicate and trying situation in which I was then placed—that however desirous I might be to afford consolation to a fellow mortal in distress; still it was my duty, as a Minister of the Gospel, to hold up the law of God as paramount to all other law; and that, therefore, under the influence of such sentiments, I must unequivocally condemn the practice which had brought him to his present unhappy condition. He acknowledged the propriety of the sentiments, and declared that he viewed the late transaction with sorrow and contrition. I then asked him, "Should it please God to restore your health, Sir, will you never be engaged in a similar transaction? and will you employ all your influence

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in society to discountenance this barbarous custom?" His answer was, "that, Sir, is my deliberate intention."

"I conversed with him on the subject of his receiving the communion; and told him that with respect to the qualifications of those who wish to be partakers of that holy ordinance, my enquiries could not be made in language more expressive than that which was used by our church—"Do you sincerely repent of your sins past?—Have you a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of the death of Christ? And are you disposed to live in love and charity with all men?" He lifted up his hands, and said, "With the utmost sincerity of heart I can answer these questions in the affirmative—I have no ill will against Colonel Burr. I met him with a fixed resolution to do him no harm—I forgive him all that has happened." I then observed to him that the terrors of divine law were to be announced to the obdurate and impenitent; but that the consolations of the Gospel were to be offered to the humble and contrite heart; that I had no reason to doubt his sincerity, and would proceed immediately to gratify his wishes. The communion was then administered, which he received with great devotion, and his heart appeared perfectly at rest. I saw him again this morning, when with his last faultering words he expressed a strong confidence in the mercy of God, through the intercession of the Redeemer. I remained with him until two o'clock this afternoon, when death closed the awful scene——he expired without a struggle, and almost without a groan.

"By reflecting on this melancholy event, let the humble believer be encouraged ever to hold fast that precious faith, which is the only source of true consolation in the last extremity of nature—let the infidel be persuaded to abandon his opposition to that Gospel which the strong, inquisitive, and comprehensive mind of a Hamilton embraced, in his last moments, as the truth from Heaven. Let those who are disposed to justify the practice of duelling be induced, by this simple narrative, to view with abhorrence that custom which has occasioned an irreparable loss to a worthy and most afflicted family—which has deprived his friends of a beloved companion—his profession of one of its brightest ornaments, and his country of a great statesman and a real patriot.

"With great respect I remain, &c.

"BENJAMIN MOORE."

It was not to New York alone, that demonstrations of regard for General Hamilton's memory were confined. In Boston, and many other towns, the Magistrates and public authorities, testified their grief for the loss of so illustrious a citizen, by every possible testimony of respect. Public orations were also delivered in honour of his virtues.

A few days after the General's funeral, a Coroner's Jury were summoned to return a verdict respecting his death, when, after a deliberation of several days, the Jury brought in a verdict of murder against Mr Burr, and the two seconds as accessaries to the duel. None of the parties had hitherto surrendered themselves, nor was any thing known of them.

The *Cincinnati* Society of New York, of which General Hamilton was President, held a special meeting on the 17th of July, and passed the following resolutions:

"This Society, deeply afflicted by the death of their President, General Alexander Hamilton, and earnestly desirous of testifying the high respect they feel for his memory (bowing with submission to the mysterious will of Heaven,) and feeling the deepest affliction at an event which has deprived them of their most illustrious Member—their country of its most enlightened and useful Statesman—and the world of one of those most extraordinary men, which ages have rarely produced, unanimously,

"Resolved, That a letter be addressed to the Vice President General of the Society, and circular letters to the several State Societies, announcing this sad event, the deep and universal sorrow it has occasioned in this Society, and amongst their fellow citizens of every description:

"That the Committee do write a letter of condolence to Mrs Hamilton, to be signed by the President:

"That General Clarkson, and Messrs Watson and Burrel, be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr Mason, and request him to prepare and deliver an oration, on the 31st inst. in honour of the talents, the virtues, and eminent services,

ces, of that great man whose loss we deplore:

"That a monument be erected in Trinity Church, by this Society, to the memory of Alexander Hamilton, its late President General, with a suitable inscription; and that Mr Governor Morris, the Rev. Dr Linn, and Mr Morton, be a Committee to carry this resolution into effect:

"That the thanks of this society be presented to Mr Governor Morris, for his prompt compliance with their wishes, in delivering an eulogium at the funeral ceremonies of their deceased President.

"And, That the Members of the Cincinnati wear the Order of their Society, the ribbon, veiled in crape, and a crape with a rose of ribbon round the left arm, above the elbow, for thirty days."

The following pathetic and affecting letter was accordingly transmitted by Mr W. P. Smith the President, and Mr Popham Secretary, to Mrs Elizabeth arm, Hamilton, widow of the deceased:

New-York, 20th July, 1804.

"DEAR MADAM,

"In the deep and universal sorrow occasioned by the death of your illustrious husband, the President General of the Cincinnati, the New York State Society sincerely sympathize with you. They cannot find words to express the estimation in which he was held, and their affliction at the blow which their country has received. To you he was peculiarly endeared: and, with the national loss, you have to bewail the removal of one whom you tenderly loved, and whose life was important to the welfare and comfort of yourself and your rising family.

"Your own good sense and piety will suggest the sources from which consolation is to be derived, and teach you the duty of bowing with submission to the sovereign and mysterious will of Heaven. They whose own hearts are overwhelmed are ill qualified to soothe the griefs of another. But, if there be any consolation in sympathy, in a mixture of tears, and in the unison of a common lamentation, few ever had these in so high a degree as yourself. Providence seems to have singled out him whose fall would produce the greatest public consternation and woe. Let it be said, then, with tenderness, that the Citizens of the United States, however largely they participate in your distress, and though every thing which respects the unparallelled man deceased must be for ever dear to them, yet they weep most of all for their country.

"The testimony which your beloved partner has left in writing against the practice of duelling, the abhorrence of it which he manifested in his last moments, his bitter regret that he had been led into the field, though with the determination not to shed blood, and his open profession of the Christian religion, have added a lustre to his character, and crowned his splendid talents and his extensive services with immortal honour.

"You need not be reminded, that you are under more obligations than ever to attend to the preservation of your health and life. A weighty charge is committed to you. The Society recommend you to the Divine care and protection; and are, Dear Madam, with the highest respect and affection, your sympathizing friends."

The following account of the General's family is furnished by a friend of General Hamilton, who possesses a narrative of his life written by the General himself:—General Hamilton's grandfather, Alexander Hamilton, Esq. of Grange in Ayrshire, married Elizabeth Pollock, daughter of Sir Robert Pollock of Pollock, in Renfrewshire, by whom he had a very numerous family. The General's father, James Hamilton, being the fourth son (uncle of the present Alexander Hamilton, Esq. of Grange, Advocate,) went to seek his fortune in the West Indies, where the General was born in the island of St Vincent's. His mother was an American lady, and to her relations at New York he was sent, at the age of sixteen, for his education. After attending the College at New York for three years, he entered the American army as Captain of Artillery, and soon after, by Gen. Washington's invitation, became his Aid-de-Camp, in which station he served until the capture of Lord Cornwallis's army at York town in Virginia. In 1780 he married the second daughter of General Schuyler, a gentleman of one of the most respectable families in America.

The General's son, an amiable young

man, in his 21st year, was killed upon the very spot where the father fell, about two years ago, in a duel with Mr George A. Eaker, who since died of a broken heart, the junior Mr Hamilton having been his intimate friend.

General Hamilton has left six children, and though his practice as a lawyer produced for a long period above 2000l. a-year, yet his style of living was so expensive, that it is feared his widow and family will be in very dependent circumstances.

Jerome Bonaparte.

This is the fourth and youngest brother of the Emperor Napoleon. He is represented as a handsome gay young man, about twenty-four years of age. He went out a Lieutenant in the fleet, with his brother-in-law, General Leclerc, to St Domingo, in 1801, but sailed afterwards to America to obtain some supplies for the French army. He here, at an assembly, fell in love with a Miss Paterson, an amiable and accomplished young lady, the daughter of Judge Paterson of South Carolina; and was so assiduous in his addresses, that he obtained her consent, and they were married accordingly about 18 months ago. Her fortune is said to be 50,000 dollars, or 12,000l. sterling. He continues still in America, and has visited most of the States, travelling sometimes in a splendid coach and six with several servants, and at other times in a single horse chaise. Pichon, the French Consul at New York, has supplied him liberally with money.

Whatever talents he may possess, we find no record of any of his exploits in the field during the late war; and he does not seem inclined to take any part in the political intrigues of his brothers in Europe. This indifference to the fortunes of his family, and above all, his matrimonial connection, has irritated Napoleon to the highest pitch, and he has been ordered to return to France without delay, but to leave his base-born spouse behind him. The letters to this purpose were found on board a vessel from Bourdeaux to New-York, said to be an American bottom, but stopt by a British frigate on her voyage as being manned with Frenchmen.

The following is an abstract of the letter from Admiral Decres, Minister of the Marine at Paris, to Jerome, conveying the Imperial orders. It exhibits a curious view of the character and disposition of the new Sovereign of France, and in a style of the most fulsome adulation, gives a pompous display of the *wealth*, *talents*, and *glory* of the Bonaparte family.

Paris, April 18, 1804.

"I have just fulfilled, my dear Jerome, a rigorous duty imposed upon me by the First Consul; that of forbidding Citizen Pichon to supply you with money, and to prohibit all the captains of French vessels from receiving on board the young person to whom you have attached yourself: it being the intention of the First Consul that she shall on no pretext whatever come into France, and should she present herself, that she shall be re-embarked instantly for the United States.

"Such, my dear Jerome, are the orders which I have been obliged literally to transmit, and which have been repeated after the interval of a month, with such a solemn severity, as neither allowed me to withhold, nor to soften them.

"War is carrying on, and you are quiet and peaceable at 1200 leagues from the theatre on which you ought to act a great part. If, unfortunately, you come not back in the first French frigate which returns to Europe, what dignity will accompany your return? How will men recognize in you the brother of the Regulator of Europe? In what temper of mind will you find that brother, who, eager after glory, will see you destitute even of that of having encountered dangers; and who, convinced that all France *would shed its blood for him*, would only see in you a man without energy, yeilding to effeminate passions, and having not a *single leaf* to add to the *heap of laurels* with which he invests *his name* and *our standards*!

"O Jerome, this idea alone should determine you to return with all expedition amongst us—the sound of arms is heard in every quarter, and of the preparations for the noblest enterprize.

"Your brother *Joseph*, father of a family that he adores, possessed of a *fortune proportioned to his rank*, invested with the highest civil honours of the State, known throughout Europe for *his sagacity*

city and his diplomatic labours, wishes to add to so much glory that of sharing with the Consul the dangers of war, and has just got one of the regiments that are about to embark.—*Louis*, known by his military services, a General of Division, is desirous of adding to that glory that of displaying talents for civil arrangements—he has just entered into the Council of State—the Section of Legislation.

"*Lucien*, it is true, has just quitted France, and has exiled himself to Rome, in consequence of a marriage repugnant to the views of the First Consul; but Lucien is known by the services he has rendered, by his genius, by his talents, by the dignity of a senator. He is possessed of a *great* and *independent fortune* —and yet his connexions (disavowed by his brother) have been found incompatible with his abode in France.

"What has taken place in your family points out to you sufficiently what the First Consul expects of you, and his inflexibility concerning what you shall do in opposition to his views. Sole Architect of the glory of which he has attained the summit, he acknowledges no family but the French people: and in proportion as he exalts his brothers who press around him, he shews coldness, and even aversion, to those of his own blood who push not forward in the career which his genius traces out for them. Whatever is foreign to the accomplishment of his great designs, seems treason against his high destiny; and—for I know your brother better than you know him yourself—if you persist in keeping at a distance from him, he would get angry at first, and conclude by entirely forgetting you: and Heaven knows what regrets your obscurity would lay up in store for you. Scarce can a more brilliant career be opened to a man of your age; shut it not up yourself. The union which you have formed has deeply affected him. "Whilst I (thought he) am doing every thing for glory, for my name, and for the *happiness* of the people that have put their fate into my hands, by whom may I hope to be seconded, if not by my brothers? And the youngest among them forms an inconsiderate connexion, on which he has not even asked my opinion—he has disposed of himself as a private individual; it is, therefore, as a private individual he wishes me to consider him. What claim has he earned to my benefaction? None: for instead of being useful to me, he takes the route diametrically opposite to that which I wished him to follow." In vain, availing myself of the freedom which the First Consul permits in domestic privacy, did I wish to make the voice of natural affection be heard; I became sensible, from his conversation, that he neither felt nor was liable to feel any pliancy of that kind.

"I will receive Jerome, (said he) if, leaving in America the young person in question, he shall come hither to associate himself to my fortune; should he bring her along with him, she shall not put a foot on the territory of France; and you must answer to me for this by the orders which you are bound to give to prevent her landing. If he comes alone, I shall never recall the error of a moment, and the fault of youth. Faithful services, and the conduct which he owes to himself and to his name, will regain him all my kindness."—Such, my dear Jerome, are nearly the words of the First Consul. Bethink yourself, my friend, that he is only your brother, and that as I have already told you, a brother feels not the yeilding condescension of a father, who identifies himself in some measure with his son; consider that you have as yet done nothing for him, and that in order to obtain the advantages attached to the honour of being connected with him, you have not a moment to lose for deserving them. For it is his character, that merit and service rendered, or to be rendered, are the only things on which he sets a real and solid value.

"Should you oppose the views of your brother, your passions will pass away, and you will reproach yourself:—perhaps you will accuse the young person who has been the occasion of it. Listen to reason, and she will tell you, that you have committed the fault of failing in respect for a brother fed for a length of time with the *love and veneration of all France, and with the respect of Europe.* I know not whether you can hope to overcome your brother's unfavourable disposition towards her; but if there be any means of obtaining it, it must be by your presence, by your compliance with his views, by proofs of your devoted attachment to him. You are so young, that if you unhappily let slip the opportunity

tunity of placing yourself about the Consul, you will have many years of regret to steal upon you. The obscurity to which you would thus condemn yourself would be long. Without distinction, fame, or fortune, how could you bear the weight of the name with which you are honoured? To you, a stranger to the glory attached to it, it would become an insupportable burthen I repeat it for the last time, my dear Jerome, come hither; come hither by the first French frigate which shall sail from the United States, and you will meet with such a reception as you could desire.—A thousand kind wishes.

(Signed) DECRES."

However willing Jerome may feel, after this friendly advice, to repent and return, there appears to be some other obstacle to its accomplishment: For two French frigates have been lying in the harbour of New-York actually waiting for him many months, but unfortunately blocked close up by the Leander and Cambrian British frigates, off Sandy-hook, who have positive orders to prevent either them or him from escaping to France.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

In our last Magazine we gave an outline of the correspondence that had taken place betwixt the Ministers of these two powers, on the subject of the complaints of Russia against the general conduct of France to the German States.—As all diplomatic intercourse is now broken off betwixt them, the following Papers will show how far the claims of the Emperor of Russia, which are enforced in very strong and dignified language, are founded in justice; and whether the vague and evasive answers of France can be considered as satisfactory on the several points of aggression complained of.

FRENCH NOTE,

Delivered to the Russian Minister May 16.

"I have laid before the First Consul the Note of May 12. which you did me the honour to transmit to me.

"The First Consul observes with regret, that the influence of the enemies of France has prevailed in the Cabinet of St Petersburgh, and that it now puts at hazard the good understanding which was established with so much pains, and which appeared to be so well confirmed.

"The Emperor of Germany, and the King of Prussia, who undoubtedly are the two powers the most concerned in the fate of the German Empire, have understood that the French Government was sufficiently authorized to arrest, at two leagues distance from her frontier, French rebels who conspired against their own country, and who, by the nature of their plots, as well as by the *terrible evidence* which corroborated them, had placed themselves out of the protection of the law of nations.

"The German Powers having thus been satisfied, the First Consul would have nothing to say to the Emperor of Russia on a point which does not in the least concern his interest; but he will always be happy to speak to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia with the openness which Europe *knows* he possesses, and which only is becoming great and powerful States.

"If it be the intention of his Majesty to form a new coalition in Europe, and to recommence the war, what need is there for empty pretences, and why not act more openly? Much as the renewal of hostilities would grieve the First Consul, he knows no man in the world that could put France in fear; no man whom he would suffer to interfere in the internal concerns of the country; and since he himself does not meddle with the parties or opinions between which Russia may be divided, his Imperial Majesty can have no right to meddle with the parties or opinions between which France may be divided.

"In the Note, Sir, which you have delivered, you require—'That France should employ the most efficacious means to tranquillize the different Governments, and to let an order of things cease in Europe, which is too alarming for their security and independence.'—But is not this independence of the States of Europe attacked, if it appears that Russia protects and maintains, at Dresden and at Rome, authors of plots who seek to abuse the privilege of their residence, for the purpose of disquieting the neighbouring States? and if the Russian Ministers at most of the Courts of Europe pretend to place under protection of the Law of Nations, persons who are natives of that very country where those Ministers reside, as M. de Mark-

off wanted to do at Paris with a Genevese?—These are real infringements of the independence of the States of Europe; these are the very infringements which ought to excite their vigorous remonstrances. The circumstance against which an outcry has been raised, is of a very different nature.

"By the treaty of Luneville, Germany and France had mutually engaged to allow no asylum to any of those men who could disturb their respective tranquillity. The emigrants who resided at Baden, at Friburg, at Dresden, &c. were by the treaty not to be suffered in the German Empire; and the circumstance shews what real impropriety there was in the conduct of Russia. France requires of her to remove emigrants, who were in the employment of Russia at the time when the two countries were at war, from countries where they rendered themselves conspicuous only by their intrigues, and Russia insists upon maintaining them there; and the remonstrance she now makes leads to this question—If, *when England planned the murder of Paul I.* supposing intelligence to have been received, that the authors of the plot were at a league from the frontier, would not pains have been taken to arrest them?

"The First Consul hopes that his Imperial Majesty, whose excellent mind and noble character are so well known, will sooner or later perceive, that there are men who avail themselves of every means to raise enemies to France, and who thereby seek to rekindle the flames of war, which is advantageous only to England.——This war will never take place with the First Consul's consent; but whoever will declare it against him, he shall ever prefer it to a state of things which should tend to destroy that equality between great powers to the detriment of France. And as he does not arrogate to himself any superiority, and does not interfere with any operation of the Russian Cabinet, he demands a perfect reciprocity in this respect.

"I continue, Sir, firmly to hope, that declarations so candid will be fully appreciated by your Court, and that they will tend to dispel the clouds which malice spreads between our countries with a success greatly to be lamented."

"Accept, Sir, the assurances of my perfect esteem, &c."

Nov. 1804.

RUSSIAN NOTE,

Presented to M. Talleyrand, Minister for Foreign Relations, Paris, July 21.

"The note transmitted to the undersigned Chargé d'Affaires, he did not fail to transmit to St Petersburgh; but his court greatly disapproved his receiving a paper, which did not answer his preceding official communications, and was by no means calculated to be laid before his august Sovereign. This paper, however, is come under the notice of his Imperial Majesty, who saw, with surprise, that its contents consist altogether of such assertions as are not only unfounded, but wholly unconnected with the subject of the former note. The Emperor already moved by the calamities which oppress a great part of Europe, and by the dangers which threaten the German empire, whose interests Russia is particularly bound to support, in conformity to her obligations, received intelligence of another recent violation of the law of nations, which was perpetrated at Ettenheim: He, therefore, thought himself bound to invite the assembled States of the German Empire, to concur with him in jointly protesting against the French Government, to whom his Majesty communicated the same sentiments, in hopes that it would repair the insult offered to the German League, and allay the fears of Europe for the repetition of similar outrages.

"The French Government could not avoid to return an answer to this plain declaration from his Majesty the Emperor; but the evasive reply which was made, is offensive to Russia, to the German Empire, and to France herself: it impairs the good understanding which she declares her wish to preserve, but the effects whereof Russia has not hitherto perceived.

"We live no longer in these barbarous times when modern polity, founded upon the law of nations, has introduced certain principles, respecting the interest of the whole community of States. No State could view with indifference the event already mentioned, which gave such a dreadful blow to the independence and security of nations. By the peace of Teschen, Russia undertook to guarantee and mediate for the German Empire; in this quality, his Imperial Majesty was not merely justified

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in raising his voice on this occasion, but was absolutely bound to do it.—The French Government, bearing a similar quality, takes the liberty of violating the neutrality of Germany, and to act arbitrarily on that territory. It is difficult to conceive how his Imperial Majesty should be incompetent to stand up for the German Empire, the security and independence of which he has guaranteed.

"It would be in vain to attempt to explain otherwise the conduct of Russia, whose motives are so evident, or to discover therein the interest of the enemies of France; its sole motive is the wretched condition to which the French Government, by its influence, has reduced Europe. Should Russia propose to establish a coalition, for renewing the war on the Continent, it would not at all be required to seek any unfounded cause for it. The French Government has long given too much and too just cause for breaking the bands of harmony, which the Emperor has preserved merely by his moderation, and which he desired to preserve for ever. No person, and the French Government least of all, can mistake the views of the Cabinet of St Petersburgh, since his Imperial Majesty so explicitly declared, even before the present war, how necessary it was to labour for the consolidation of peace, to prevent new revolutions in Europe, to avoid carefully every cause for mistrust; and to let every State quietly enjoy its independence. At the same time, Russia disclosed to the French Cabinet, how much she desired that this latter power might contribute to consolidate the present order of things; that it should, by its moderation and disinterestedness, give a hope to the other States of Europe, that every Government could at last (after the unhappy war, which cost so much blood) devote itself, with safety and quiet, to the happiness of the people entrusted to it. Far from desiring to re-kindle the flames of war on the continent, his Russian Majesty most ardently wishes to stifle those flames every where; but his Majesty wishes likewise that the French Government, as it pretends to the same desire, would let those nations alone who wish nothing more fervently than to avoid taking a part in the present troubles.

"This was the only (though unfortunately for the cause of humanity, it proved an ineffectual) wish of Russia, which never deviated from those principles—every step she took with the French Government, which she constantly referred to treaties already concluded, had no other view. Upon the same ground she proposed to act as a mediator between France and England, but was not accepted. Since the renewal of the war, the French Government thinks itself competent to occupy those countries, and deprive them of their commerce, which in vain appeal to their neutrality. His Imperial Majesty was thereby alarmed, not indeed on his own account, since from the actual situation and power of his Empire, his Majesty can remain a quiet spectator of those distressing scenes; but he was alarmed for the security of the other States of Europe. His Majesty repeatedly urged with the French Government, but always ineffectually, that those countries at least should be permitted to remain neutral, whose neutrality France and Russia had guaranteed by mutual treaties; his Majesty also repeatedly disclosed his sentiments with respect to those States that are already in danger of sharing the fate of Italy, of a part of Germany, and of the other countries which France has already got in her possession. Meanwhile, the Emperor saw, in spite of all his exertions and remonstrances, France on the one side, occupying the coasts of the Adriatic, on the other, levying contributions on the Hanse towns, and menacing Denmark.

"The fact is notorious to Europe; the Emperor was particularly desirous that it might not remain unknown to the French Government, and the mutual explanations always referred to the same objects. Never then did any Government act more candidly, or for a purpose which requires less secrecy, or is subject to less false constructions, than Russia did in the present circumstances. If this conduct be not upright—if it can be considered as hostile to France, or as an attack on the welfare and tranquility of the Germanic Empire, then there is no longer any difference existing between manifest encroachment on the one part, and that just indignation which the other part must consequently feel; between attack and defence; between the oppression and protection of the weak.

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"The undersigned will not, in this place, examine by the law of nations the question, whether the French Government be justified in persecuting, in every country, those persons it has exiled from their own, and in prescribing to foreign powers the manner in which they shall be permitted to treat or to employ the late Emigrants, whom they may have adopted for their subjects, or may have employed in their service. Such a tenet is at variance with every principle of justice; nay, with those principles which the French nation has solemnly proclaimed. To suppose that Russia attacks the independence of the States of Europe, because she will not permit a person in her employment abroad to be appointed somewhere else at the will of the French Government, were to confound all ideas and words; or, because she claims another person, who is a naturalized Russian, and has just now been delivered up by another State, without any previous trial, and contrary to every appearance of justice.

"Never did the Emperor protect conspirators—his noble and upright character is too well known to all Europe to require an elaborate contradiction of this assertion, as false as it is indecent. The French Government itself is convinced of the contrary; it need only remember, that the Emperor has frequently declared, that if such an accusation were proved against any Russian in his employment, he would hasten to punish him most severely for a crime which he considers as of a most heinous nature.—But the Cabinet of St Cloud returned no answer to this candid communication, nor did it furnish any proof to support its pretensions; it has then no right to complain of its unsupported demands not being complied with. But at the present moment, when Portugal was obliged to *purchase* her neutrality; when Naples, to save her's, was compelled to contribute, at an enormous expence, to the maintenance of the French troops on her own territory; when all Italy, especially those Republics that had been promised independence and happiness; when Switzerland and Holland were considered merely as French provinces; when one part of the German empire is occupied, while in another part French detachments execute arrests in contempt of the sacred law of nations; at such a moment the Emperor will leave to all the States alledged, nay, to the impartial opinion of the Cabinet of St Cloud itself, the decision of the question, which of the two, Russia or France, menaces the security of Europe? which of them acts on principles the most favourable to the independence of other States? which interferes most in the Government and internal police of other countries, and practises the most arbitrary acts against them?

"Although the sorrow which the Emperor felt at this alarming situation of affairs was as notorious as the opinion he entertained of it, he nevertheless held himself bound to make his declaration as explicit as possible, that it might not with truth be said, *that there was not a single Government on the Continent which had the courage to raise its voice in the cause of justice*;—and that the Russian Government might not be charged with having omitted to call the attention of its co-estates to the dreadful consequences which must necessarily ensue from a further neglect of order, and of those principles on which their well-being and their security depend.

It does not appear how it could be so easily proved in the present dispute, that Russia, by protesting against the manifest violation of the law of nations, committed beyond the limits of the French Republic, on a neutral territory of the German Empire, by a guaranteeing and mediating power, had thereby interfered in the internal affairs of France, and to interfere in which the Emperor never had the most distant idea. Every State is indeed competent to outlaw a person within its own limits; but no State has a right arbitrarily to place any person out of the protection of the law of nations, because the latter does not depend upon the decrees of any single State, but is grounded upon the unanimous will of the Commonwealth of Sovereign States. Thus the French Government could at most demand of the Princes of the German Empire, in conformity to the treaty of Luneville, that the Emigrants in their States, who had not yet made choice of a country, and against whom authentic proofs could be produced, should be removed; but the French Government was by no means justified in the invasion of those

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States, sword in hand, to carry off such persons by main force.

"It will hardly be credited that the French Cabinet could (to maintain its erroneous principle) deviate so far from every requisite decorum, and the regard due to truth, as to alledge examples which were altogether improper to be mentioned; that it should in an official document, recal even a *father's death* to the recollection of his illustrious *son*, in order to wound his tender feelings; and that it should (contrary to all truth and to all probability) raise an accusation against another Government (England) whom France never ceases to calumniate, merely because she is at war with it.

"The Emperor is, however, superior to the emotions of personal resentment. He has principally at heart the well-being and tranquility of Europe; he therefore does not hesitate to make a last effort for the preservation, if possible, of a friendly intercourse with France. His Majesty's sole wish is, that peace may revive in Europe; that no person may assume any authority whatsoever over any other State; and that the French Government do acknowledge an equality of rights for inferior States, not less independent than France. Russia entertains not the least inclination for war, nor can she be benefited by it: her conduct alone will be influenced by the pressure of circumstances. She may, however, shortly presume, that the French Administration entertains such an opinion of the Russian government, as to be convinced that the latter will not remain an idle or indifferent spectator of any new encroachments. His Majesty the Emperor is not himself influenced by fear, nor does he wish to direct its operation to the minds of others. It is his desire to preserve his former relations with France, but upon no other ground than that of perfect equality. The first condition is, that the terms mutually agreed upon shall be faithfully fulfilled, and on this condition only can the two States, after what has happened, enjoy their former relations of good will and amity.

"The undersigned has been ordered to declare, that he cannot prolong his stay at Paris, unless the following demands are previously granted:—

1. That, conformably to the 4th and 5th articles of the secret convention of the 11th October 1801, the French Government shall order its troops to evacuate the kingdom of Naples; and, when that is done, that it shall engage to respect the neutrality of that kingdom during the present or any future war.

2. That, in conformity to the 2d article of the said convention, the French Government shall promise to establish immediately some principle of concert with his Imperial Majesty, for regulating the basis upon which the affairs of Italy shall be finally adjusted.

3. That it shall engage, in conformity to the 6th article of the said convention, and the *promises so repeatedly given to Russia*, to indemnity, without delay, the King of Sardinia for the losses he has sustained. Lastly,

4. That, in virtue of the obligation of a mutual guarantee and mediation, the French Government shall promise immediately to evacuate and withdraw its troops from the *North of Germany*; and enter into an engagement to respect, in the strictest manner, the *neutrality of the Germanic Body*.

"The undersigned has to add, that he has received orders from his Government to demand a categorical answer to these four points, and avails himself of this opportunity, &c.

(Signed) P. Oubril."

French Note,

In answer to the preceding.

After stating the astonishment "of the Emperor of the French at the complaints of Russia, and the tone in which they are expressed, which is represented as being that of a Conqueror, dictating to a subject power, instead of the familiar tone which ought to be used between the two countries standing upon terms of intimacy, and treating upon a system of perfect equality, the note asserts, that France has a right to reproach Russia with having neglected to execute her engagements; with having interfered and changed the government of the Seven Islands, which was placed under the joint guarantee of France, Russia, and the Porte, without any concert or communication with France; with having sent large bodies of troops to Corfu, and having made an ostenta-

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sious preparation of sending additional numbers.

"That the Emperor of Russia had also given an open reception to the Emigrants of every description, and had conferred on them public employments; and so far from *expelling from his dominions* the individuals of the Bourbon family and their head, had allowed them an asylum in the Russian territories, and had *participated* in their criminal projects; contrary to the wise example of his father at the time of his endeavouring to terminate the war, and to restore the tranquility of Europe.

"That Russia had also recently placed itself in a posture of direct defiance to France, by ordering a Court Mourning as a mark of respect to the memory of *an agent in the pay of England*, engaged in a criminal design to effect the ruin of France; that Russia had acted in this manner after this traitor to his country had been condemned by the just decision of a tribunal of the French Government, and had been executed in pursuance of its sentence.

"That these and many other examples of the ill disposition of the Russian Government, the whole of whose conduct towards France has undergone an unaccountable alteration; the glaring partiality which Russia formerly manifested towards England, and the perfidious conduct and plots of M. Markoff, who had increased the differences between the two Governments, and had engaged in all the wicked designs of the emigrants and disaffected persons in France; that these were the real causes which induced the Russian Government to adopt that cold inexplicable conduct towards France, which it had lately thought proper to evince upon every occasion.

"That finally, if notwithstanding all the solicitude of the Emperor of the French to maintain the relations of peace and amity between the two countries, the Emperor of Russia should join his arms to those of England, the Emperor of the French would in that event rely on the skill and valour of his armies, and would maintain, at every hazard, the honour of France, and the lustre of the French name."

LAST RUSSIAN NOTE.

Delivered to the French Minister Aug. 16.

"The undersigned Charge d'Affaires (in answer to the above Note) feels it incumbent on him to confine himself to the recapitulation of that conduct which his august Master has constantly held towards the French Government, the plain exposition of which will sufficiently demonstrate the nature of the reciprocity which he has in his turn experienced from that Power.

"From the moment that his Majesty ascended the throne, he laboured with all his care to renew the good intelligence which had formerly prevailed between France and Russia. His Imperial Majesty, in anticipating the explanations which were to produce a solid and permanent understanding between the two countries, was happy in the persuasion, that he would by that means effectually contribute to the general pacification of Europe, the tranquility of which had been so long disturbed. The readiness which his Majesty shewed to make peace with the French Government, at the time it was at war with several other Powers; the renewal of the former Treaty of Commerce, which was entirely to the advantage of France; the good offices of Russia in bringing about a reconciliation between the Republic and the Ottoman Porte, are all convincing proofs of the disposition of his Majesty, and of his wishes to neglect nothing on his part, which could tend to consolidate that connexion which he hoped might exist for ever.

"Since that period, when, in consequence of the misfortunes which Germany experienced in the course of the war, and that many members of the Germanic Body were put under the necessity of submitting to make sacrifices, and that it became necessary to ascertain those sacrifices, for the purpose of settling the indemnities that were to compensate for their losses, the Emperor consented to become a joint mediator with the French Government, in the cordial hope, that the act of mediation would seal the tranquility of the Continent. The completion of the salutary work, allowed his Imperial Majesty to turn his attention to the engagements which France voluntarily entered into at the period of the conclusion of her peace with Russia. His Majesty, having scrupulously fulfilled those which he entered into with France, had a right to expect that the French Government would also have shewn itself anxious to

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equal his punctuality, and to perform its own obligation. However reasonable this expectation was, it has never been realised; and the French Government, so far from shewing any disposition to fulfill them, has taken no little pains, if the undersigned may use the expression, to retard their accomplishment.

"The King of Sardinia, who had been wholly deprived of his posessions in Italy, by the union of Piedmont to France, has still to look for that indemnity which the Cabinet of the Thuilleries had solemnly pledged itself to Russia to allow him, and which the latter has continually demanded.

"The King of Naples, who was freed for a short time from the presence of a French army in his kingdom, beholds it again occupying his provinces, under a pretext, the nature of which is not known to his Imperial Majesty; and he is consequently placed out of the line of Independent States. The representations of Russia, founded upon the solemn stipulation of France, to consider the kingdom of Naples as a Neutral State, and to enjoy all the advantages of neutrality, have been productive of no determination favourable to that Power.

"The whole of Italy has been changed by the innovations which the Government of the Republic has caused it to undergo since the conclusion of the peace between Russia and France, without any preliminary concert with his Imperial Majesty; although it had been agreed upon by the two Powers at that period, that there should be an understanding between them as to the political arrangements that were to be adopted in that country.

"Hostilities having been renewed between France and England, the integrity of the territory of the German Empire was violated, notwithstanding France had very lately engaged to protect it in common with his Majesty the Emperor. The Cabinet of St Cloud thought proper to assert that the dignity of King of England, and that of Elector of Brunswick - Lunenburgh, being united in the same person, were not distinct; though such distinction was never disputed by the Republican Government during the last years of the late war; it was therefore contrary to every notion of right and justice, to make war upon a country which, by the Constitution of the Germanic Empire, of which it was part, and the public proceedings by which it was guaranteed, ought to be totally exempt from such a visitation.

"The possession of Cuxhaven, which under no pretext could have been considered as English property, was, notwithstanding, effected by the French troops, and the Hanse Towns have been compelled to make forced loans to avoid a similar fate. The repeated and urgent applications which the Emperor has made to the French Government, to induce it to fulfill its engagements with Russia, and to put an end to all apprehension, which the Neutral powers, who were anxious to remain in peace, may feel of being involved in the war, have been attended with no effect.

"To those numerous causes of dissatisfaction, connected with the higher interests of Europe, the Government of France has thought proper to add all those which it could offer to the Court of Russia, by the offensive assertions which it advanced and circulated against Ministers honoured with the confidence of his Imperial Majesty; *by the scenes which the Russian Envoy was compelled to witness at the Thuilleries:* by the improper perseverance which the Cabinet of St Cloud displayed, in persecuting, in foreign countries, persons who are employed by the Court of Russia; and lastly, by that unexampled proceeding which it took the liberty of committing, when it compelled the Pope to deliver up a naturalized Russian (M. d'Antraigues,) without paying any regard to the representations and claims of his Imperial Majesty on that point.

"The recent act of violence, committed by the French troops in the territory of the Elector of Baden, having roused the anxiety of the Emperor, for the security and independence of the States of Europe, which are within the reach of France, his Majesty expressed his opinion as to the necessity of tranquilizing them on that point; and that she should make such satisfaction as the empire had a right to demand, and adopt such measures as might tend to calm the uneasiness and alarm of Europe. To this good office the Empire received an answer, which left it no hopes that the just expectation of his

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Majesty would be fulfilled; which gave a wrong interpretation to that frank, loyal, and disinterested conduct, which his Majesty constantly held respecting the affairs of Europe, and particularly with regard to France, and which made it but too clear, that there was a determined design to thwart and irritate further the Court of Russia.

"So little attention and condescension on the part of the French Government, to the just claims of his Majesty, and a conduct so decidedly opposed to any desire of preserving a good understanding between the two States, sufficiently demonstrated to Russia, that if, on the one hand, the French Government attached apparently but little value to its relations with her, and consequently furnished her with a positive reason for no longer continuing them; on the other, she had taken an invariable resolution to adopt for her conduct, a line absolutely contrary to the principles of justice and the laws of nations, and which, consequently, could not harmonize with the sentiments and principles professed by his Majesty.

"The Emperor, nevertheless, was willing to make a final effort with the French Government, and after so many reasons of dissatisfaction, he was disposed to forget them, whenever the above mentioned engagements should be fulfilled; which had been solemnly entered into by the two Governments, and should have long since been executed. This last effort having been followed by an evasive and unsatisfactory answer, full of fallacious imputations, and which is only remarkable for the strange and unexpected assertion, "That the Russian troops had taken possession of the Republic of the Seven Islands, without the concurrence of France;" while it is notorious, that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has it in view, that this country, which had been first evacuated by the Russian troops, was occupied by those drawn from the State of Naples, with the consent of the Porte, by the request of the inhabitants, and in consequence of a previous arrangement with France: Nothing further remains for the Undersigned, than to declare, that all correspondence between Russia and France, becoming, by these means perfectly useless, must now cease; and that his Majesty the Emperor only waits for intelligence of the departure of his Charge d'Affaires from Paris, to signify to the French Mission, that it should quit his capital.

"His Majesty the Emperor having nothing to reproach himself with on this head (for if it had depended on him, the ties between the two nations, far from being dissolved, would be drawn closer,) sees himself with regret compelled to suspend all relations with a Government which refuses to fulfil its engagements, which will not conform to the reciprocal respect nations owe to each other, and in regard to which his Majesty, since the renewal of the connexion between the two countries, has experienced increasing mortification. Still faithful to his principles, and anxious to avoid the shedding of human blood, the Emperor will confine himself to that relation which the respective position of the two countries admits. Russia and France can do without those relations, the continuance of which is only to be warranted by reasons of advantage and accommodation, and without which it is bettter that they should have no connexion. As it is the French Government alone which has given rise to the present state of affairs, it will also depend upon it to decide whether war is to follow or not. In case it shall compel Russia, either by fresh injuries or by provocations aimed against her, or against her allies, or by still threatening more seriously the security and independence of Europe, his Majesty will then manifest as much energy in employing those extreme measures which a just defence requires, as he has given proofs of patience, in resorting to the use of all the means of moderation consistent with the maintenance of the honour and dignity of his crown.

"The Undersigned having thus fulfilled the orders which he has received from his Court, requests, in consequence, that the Minister for Foreign Affairs will be kind enough to send him without delay, the necessary passports to enable him to quit France;—and he embraces this opportunity of giving to the Citizen Minister for Foreign Affairs, the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) P. D'OUBRIL."

FRENCH ULTIMATUM.

The day before the Russian Ambassador, d'Oubril, left Mentz, he received the

th following proposals as the ultimatum of Bonaparte from M. Talleyrand. In this State Paper Bonaparte offers:

"1st, To indemnify the King of Sardinia with the whole of Tuscany, and a part of the Duchy of Parma; to proclaim him King of Etruria; and to make the young King of Etruria King of Sardinia, which island is to be ceded to him.

"2dly, To evacuate Hanover, upon condition that it shall be occupied by Prussian troops during the war; that the same restrictions against British goods shall be continued; and that Hanover shall pay annually half a million francs to France, until the conclusion of a peace with England.

"3dly, That the general affairs of Italy, the occupation of the kingdom of Naples and the Seven Islands, shall be regulated at a Congress, to be composed of Ministers from France, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Spain.

"4thly, That the Congress shall be vested with powers to settle all demands of the several German Princes, to make new territorial arrangements, and grant new indemnities.

"5thly, That Switzerland and Holland shall remain in *statu quo* until a peace with England, when their entire independence shall be consented to by France, and respected in future."

Last French Note.

Before M. Rayneval, the French charge d'Affaires, left St Petersburgh, he presented a Note to Prince Czartorinsky, couched in soft, smooth-toned language—lamenting deeply the differences that have interrupted the harmony between the two courts—and that, while the causes of these are so *trifling*, and are still uncleared up, the complaints of Russia should have been conveyed in such an asperity of language, as to affect the dignity and independence of the French Government—That these offensive expressions may still be easily committed to oblivion—And with respect to the infringements of the independence of the neighbouring states, if Russia will confine herself within the natural limits of her influence and terrritorial extent, she would find France equally disposed to do both. The Note concludes—"The idea which the Emperor of the French had conceived of his Imperial Majesty's character, did not permit him to suppose that after having negociated with the Emperor of the French, and received his ambassadors; and after having kept up confidential relations, he would have acknowledged the pretensions of the House of Bourbon, and suffer its intrigues. One is forced to attribute to some ill disposed persons the change which has manifested itself in the sentiments of the Court of Russia; and it is a matter of regret that these should be liable to such an alteration.

"These are the constant sentiments of the Emperor of the French; and the Undersigned is charged to repeat the assurance, that now, as well as at all future times, his Imperial Majesty will be disposed to renew the ancient relations with Russia, and will congratulate himself to see them again restored to the most perfect understanding."

We have given these papers the more at length, as from the very nature of their contents, direct hostility cannot now well be avoided. The French Envoy professes, *in words*, very pacific dispositions—but how do these accord with the *actions* of his employer?—What will the Emperor of Russia think or say when he hears of another aggression more extraordinary and more unprecedented than all that he has yet had occasion to resist.

Accustomed as we have been to see the different Governments of France (under every form which they have assumed since the Revolution) trample upon the law of nations, and violate every principle of justice, it is hardly credible, that the present Ruler of that country should have overstepped, in this particular, all his predecessors; and that he should order and even perpetrate an outrage so atrocious, as to carry off by a military force the ambassador to a neutral State.—Such, however, is the very singular event we are now to record.

Seizure of Sir George Rumbold.

Hamburgh, Oct. 26.

"Yesterday morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, a most unprincipled attack and violation of the territory of this free Imperial city, took place on the part of the French. They landed, in four or five barges, a body of about 300 troops from Harburgh, a small town on the

left bank of the Elbe in the Electorate of Hanover, and about a mile over, on a spot called Hamburgher Berg, or hill, and meeting with a man, forced him to shew them the way to Grindelhof, two miles from Hamburgh, where Sir George Rumbold, the British Charge d'Affaires to the Hanseatic Cities and the States of the Circle of Lower Saxony, has his country residence. This corps was headed by several General Officers, completely armed, and had their colours, drums, and band of music with them. On arriving at Sir George's house, they instantly forced open the doors, and rushed into every apartment, ransacked, and pillaged what was not portable, dragged Sir George out of his bed, made him dress himself, and after having seized his papers, forcibly carried him to the river side, and embarked him for Hamburgh. The invading corps was first going to land upon the Holstein territory, but perceiving their mistake, they soon after desisted from the attempt.

"Our Senate was in consequence assembled from 8 o'clock in the morning till five in the evening.—They sent a deputation to the French Minister, to protest against this violation of our neutrality, and demanded that the English Charge d'Affaires should be set at liberty. In the Senate there is but one voice, and that of abhorrence of the deed. To-day the French Minister (who was but apprised of the deed after it was done,) declared to the Senate, officially, that it was a suite of Mr Drake's conspiracy against the life of Bonaparte, as false as absurd. Sir George has for some time been in a very delicate state of health, and even if the British Government could have carried on such machinations, he could not have been the agent. He has sent to Mr Thornton his authority to act *ad interim*; we suppose he will be sent directly to France. Nichols is offended, and for his own security too in fear.—It is but a few days since we had agreed to pay them 200,000 rix-dollars current for their wants in Hanover. Notwithstanding this trespass, we are under no apprehension for our commercial relations, such as they are.

"Mr Nichols, the British Deputy Consul, on hearing of this ruffianly violence, sought refuge in the house of the American Consul, Mr Forbes.

"Sir George Rumbold had resided at Grindel for some time; his only attendants were a male and a female servant. Grindel is a small collection of country houses, not far removed from the Hamburgh gate, which is called the Daminthor, from which it is not above a few hundred paces distant.

"They had escaped before the alarm was given and the gates could be opened, otherwise the people would have rescued him, and perhaps cut the fellows in pieces. He had long a presentiment of the thing being attempted, and it is a pity he had not lodged within the walls, where he would have been safe.

"So completely is our press under the controul of France, that our papers dare not make the least mention of the transaction, and no person in Hamburgh dares to speak publicly of the infamous outrage, the motives assigned for which are suspected here to be,

1. A retaliation for the escape of Sir James Crawford.

2. On account of enlisting and embarking for England, Hanoverian troops.

3. To stop the only remaining channel of official intercourse between England and Germany.

4. From wishing to consider Sir Geo. Rumbold as an accomplice of Mr Drake and Mr Spencer Smith; and,

5. The wish, by seizing the papers of our Charge d'Affaires, to obtain the secrets of whatever negociation may exist between us and the Northern Powers."

Such are the particulars of this singular event, that have been transmitted thro' private letters from Hamburgh.—The French General Ftere, who commanded the party, allowed Sir George to write only a short note to his Government, informing of his situation. When Reinhard, the French Resident, declared his ignorance of the business, the Senate sent a deputation to General Bernadotte, the French Commander in Chief in Hanover, requiring his authority for such an unprecedented proceeding, when the only answer given by Bernadotte was, that he had acted under the authority of an order from Fouche, the Minister of Police at Paris, dated October 10. of which he gave the deputation a copy, and which, after stating that M. Rumbold is following the system of Messrs Drake and Smith, and that

that the British Minister has avowed a plan of conspiracy and plots, "which is proved, besides, by the conduct of Mr Taylor, and the original papers in my hands," Fouche proceeds in the following terms:—"In consequence of these new and subversive principles, his Majesty the Emperor has caused it to be declared, that he will not recognise any diplomatic character in the English agents, who have been placed, by their own Government, out of the common law of civilized nations; and his Majesty expressly orders that Mr Rumbold be considered as any other English individual who should adopt criminal practices, and be seized, if it be in your power to do it, taking every measuse to secure his papers. I invite you, Marshal, to take all the necessary steps to accomplish this object.—It will be superfluous to inform the diplomatic agents upon the subject."

It appears, however, that the Senate had remonstrated strongly with the Court of Berlin, the legitimate protector of the city of Hamburgh, to demand the Ambassador's release, and with more success than has yet attended any application from the unfortunate Hanse towns; for Sir George Rumbold suddenly and unexpectedly arrived in London on the morning of the 17th Nov.

Since his arrival, the following narrative of his journey is given as authentic:

Sir George was carried from Harburgh to the city of Hanover without stopping, and on the 28th October was put along with his servant into a close carriage, which was locked, and sent off for Paris under an escort of 50 gens d'armes.

From the time of his seizure to his arrival at Paris, he was treated with respect, though watched with great circumspection by the commander of the escort. On his arrival in Paris, he was immediately conveyed to the Temple, where they still continued to treat him with respect. On the evening of the second day of his confinement in the Temple, a courier arrived fom Berlin with an energetic remonstrance to the French Government, in consequence of so gross a violation of the rights of a neutral and independent city, and with instructions to the Prussian Ambassador to demand the immediate liberation of Sir G. Rumbold. This demand Bonaparte did not think it prudent to resist, and the next day Sir George was removed from the Temple, and conveyed first to Boulogne, where he remained some days; he was then taken to Cherburgh, from which port he immediately sailed in a Flag of Truce, which fell in with the Niobe frigate, Capt. Scott; he immediately embarked on board the frigate, and on she morning of the 17th arrived at Portsmouth, whence he immediately set out for London, which he reached at one o'clock.

Previous to the departure of Sir Geo. from the Temple, he demanded the restoration of his papers, which had been delivered to, and of course examined by Fouche, the Minister of Police. This demand was not only refused, but he was compelled to sign a kind of *parole*, by which he engaged not to return again to Hamburgh, or to places within 50 leagues of the French territories.

The liberation of Sir George we attribute principally to the decided tone adopted by the Court of Berlin; but we cannot suppose that the mere act of setting Sir George at liberty will be considered by his Prussian Majesty as a sufficient atonement of this atrocious outrage. The Continental Powers must be convinced of the necessity, and they now see the efficacy, of adopting an energetic line of conduct towards the Corsican Usurper. The King of Prussia has set the example, which if the other Continental Powers follow, we may still hope to see the independence of Europe restored.

Immediately on receipt of the first intelligence in London, of the seizure of our Ambassador, the following official remonstrance was sent off by the British Ministers, to Mr Jackson, the British Envoy at Berlin, to be prsented to his Prussian Majesty:

"His Majesty has received the account of an unexampled act of violence committed at Hamburgh, against the person of Sir George Rumbold, his minister at that place, who was forcibly seized in his own house, on the night of the 25th of October, by a detachment of French soldiers, and carried off, together with the papers belonging to his mission.

"After the repeated proofs which the conduct of the French Government has exhibited of an utter contempt and defiance of every obligation of the law of nations

nations, his Majesty can feel no surprise at the perpetration even of such an outrage as this, upon the territory of a weak and defenceless state: But his Majesty owes it not only to himself, to the respectable and unfortunate city, whose rights are most immediately attacked, but to his relations with the rest of Europe, and to the dignity of every power which has still the inclination and the means of preserving its independence, to lose no time in entering his solemn protest against so atrocious an aggression.

"If any thing could render such a proceeding more insulting and alarming, it would be the explanation which his Majesty understands to have been given of it by the French resident at Hamburgh, namely, that it took place in consequence of orders given by the minister of police at Paris, to the commander of the French forces in Hanover.

"His Majesty trusts that there will not be found a power on the continent which can remain insensible to the consequences of a measure, which, in its principle and example, not only menaces every court which may at any time fall within the reach of French arms, but which is subversive at once of the sacred right of neutral territory, of the accustomed intercourse between independent States, and of the privileges of public ministers, hitherto respected and recognized in every age, and by every nation.

"His Prussian Majesty unquestionably will not only participate in the sentiments which must be common to every sovereign, but the vicinity of his dominions, and his situation, both as a director of the circle of Lower Saxony, and as a guarantee of the Germanic constitution, will induce him to feel a deep and peculiar interest in this unparalleled transaction. His Majesty cannot therefore allow himself to entertain a moment's doubt that his Prusian Majesty will second and enforce in the most effectual manner, the representations which have been made by the Senate of Hamburgh for the immediate release of his Majesty's minister, and will further see the urgent necessity of taking such measures as may be best calculated to obtain from the French Government a public reparation adequate to the heinous nature of the indignity, and may also prevent for the future the repetition of outrages which threaten to destroy the remaining distinctions of civilized Europe.

Nov 5. 1804.

Note.—The communication which his Majesty's Ministers abroad were directed to present to the ministers of the Courts at which they resided, were worded according to the circumstances of the respective relations of those Courts with the German Empire.

The case of Sir Geo. Rumbold is stated in the Moniteur of the 11th inst. in the Paris article, as follows:

"Mr Rumbold, English Agent at Hamburgh, arrested within cannon-shot of the advanced post of the French army of Hanover, and carried to Paris, has been liberated, through the interference of the King of Prussia, and has been sent to England by the way of Cherbourg. If the proceedings against this worthy associate of Drake, Spencer Smith and Taylor, had been completed, they would have furnished instances as remarkable as those of his accomplices."

SPAIN.

Contagious Fever.

We lament to state, that the towns in the southern part of this Kingdom have been grievously afflicted during last autumn, with a kind of contagious Fever that has proved fatal in a most dreadful degree. It first appeared in Malaga about the end of July, and by the middle of August it raged with destructive fury. No medicinal treatment seems to have had any certain effect. Several physicians died soon after the distemper became general. The people resigned themselves to despondency. Every individual in the Post office having died, the office was shut, and all business was relinquished. A cordon of troops was drawn round the town about three miles distant, to stop all communication with the infected city, and to prevent all persons who attempted to fly from this dreadful malady. Several thousands of inhabitants, however actually, forced their way through the soldiers, and escaped into the interior parts of the country. The shipping in the port was laid under an embargo, but a considerable number of vessels filled with inhabitants were forced to set sail, and steered for different ports in the Mediterranean. Towards the end of September the

the fever was greatly abated, and it had almost ceased about the middle of October.

The following is a particular and interesting account of the mortality that has taken place in Malaga, from the first appearance of the plague to the 9th of October, when it may be said to have completely subsided. The disorder appeared about the 9th of August, so that the dreadful destruction annexed occurred in the short space of two months. —The following is extracted from the official return sent from Malaga to the Court of Madrid :—

42 Persons belonging to the Cathedral
72 Private clergymen
81 Friars
76 Nuns
700 Soldiers of the regiments of Almanza and Corunna.
406 Ditto of the Queen's regiment, and the regiment of Estremadura
100 Ditto of the regiment of Malaga
300 Galley slaves and prisoners
17 Medical men
21,343 Private individuals.

23,137 Total.

By the last accounts from Malaga, several families had ventured to return into the town. The spirits of the people were, however, greatly depressed. The police had again begun to act; and the plunderers, who had been guilty of unheard-of cruelties and depredations, had, for the most part, absconded. The port was expected to be opened for trade in the course of ten or twelve days.

In the month of September, the fever extended its ravages to other towns on the coast. At Carthagena and Alicant, the mortality was considerable. At the former place about 800 died in one week. And even at Cadiz, for several days, the deaths amounted to from 60 to 70 every day. But the fever happily lasted only a short time at these places.

Fever at Gibraltar.

The accounts from Gibraltar, as they more nearly affect the feelings of individuals, and the general interests of this empire, so also will they be looked to with peculiar anxiety.

This fatal disorder made its first appearance in the town of this garrison on the 13th of September, among some of the lowest of the inhabitants (in a place called the Jews Quarter) who were carried off in a few days, but which excited no alarm. The distemper however spread into the garrison, and intelligence of it at length reached the ears of the Governor, who ordered a consultation of the Medical men. It in fact appears that the nature of the complaint was not at first understood, and the proper means were neglected to stop its progress.

The symptoms, &c. of the disorder are thus described :—

"The patient, without any previous warning, is generally attacked with a slight giddiness, immediately followed by a severe head-ach, with acute pains darting inwards to the orbits of the eyes. The eyes become red, watery, and inflamed, and seem almost starting out of their sockets; the pulse is hard and quick, commonly 130 in a minute. Great debility almost immediately takes place, which is followed by pains in the loins, and frequently violent cramps in the legs, with oppression at the breast and stupor: all these symptoms rapidly increase, and generally prove fatal on the third or fourth day, and sometimes in 12 hours, if not checked by proper treatment.

"Bleeding, which, from the strong apparent determination of the disease to the head, the Faculty had recourse to, generally proved fatal, as where it subdued the fever, the patient often expired suddenly even when thought out of danger. The most successful mode of treatment seems to be first, a strong dose of glue and calomel combined with an equal quantity of jalap or rhubarb, the instant the patient is attacked, to which the fever generally yields in a few hours, and afterwards to administer calomel in smaller quantities with antimonials. One surgeon who has had the prudence and firmness to pursue this plan from the beginning, has not lost a single man."

It appears that from the 1st to the 3d of October inclusive, the deaths amounted to nearly 300—on the 7th and 8th they increased per day to 140, including some of the military. The prospect of its progress filled the place with such

such perplexity and dismay, that it was thought proper to enter into a consultation on the propriety of the Governor or deputy Governor retiring to a certain distance from the focus of the contagion, to prevent both from being at the same time exposed to become its victims; and the result was, that the Governor was advised to withdraw to such a distance only, as might enable him to return on the shortest notice, should any misfortune befal his Deputy.

Every precaution was taken for preventing the propagation of the disease among the troops. The far greater number of them were removed to the South Barracks, or were encamped in the open air towards Europa Point.

To the above account we subjoin the following letter from Mr Rankiner, relative to the nature of the disease, and the extent of its progress:

Gibraltar, Oct. 8. 1804.

"I had the pleasure on the 25th ult. of advising you of the favourable opinion of our medical men on the nature of the disease that had broken out in the garrison. Since that period they have had much reason to alter that opinion, a mortality having taken place, unequalled perhaps in any place or in any age, owing, in the first place, to sickness, but caused in a greater degree by want of sufficient medical attendance, nourishment, nurses, and by filth. The numbers that have fallen victims to these causes within this fortnight, is surprising, for our reduced population, which does not, of inhabitants or civilians, consist of more than 3000 souls: on Monday last, 114 were buried, and all the week averaged nearly 90 per day. Thank God, the number yesterday was reduced to 57, and this day, I am hopeful, it will not exceed 40, so that we mend apace, and hope the first heavy rain, hourly expected, will set us all to rights. This mortality, from the cause before recited, you will easily conceive to have taken place, mostly among the poor. —Of British merchants very few have fallen, and those only in situations very prejudicial to health. The Jews have however fallen in numbers; and where it has broken out in a dirty ill-aired house, it has generally carried off all. Many people have left the garrison from fear, and the death of many is ascribed to the same influence, particularly among the Jews. Among the British, a committee of five has been chosen to assist the government in applying the most likely measures towards the promotion of the public health, relieving the distressed, burying the dead, &c. and they are vested with the fullest powers. The members are Messrs John Ross, John Smith, William Sweetland, G. Allardyce, and myself; and the duty has fallen very hard on the two last and me, the children of the other two having for some time been indisposed, and occupied their whole attention.—Though I am always on my feet, and much exposed, yet, from adopting proper precautions, and a peculiar regimen, I never enjoyed better health. By the next post I shall have the pleasure, I trust, of giving you more favourable accounts."

Another letter from an officer in the garrison, of the 10th October, gives some further particulars equally interesting:

"It is with grief I am to inform you, that Major General Charles Barnet, and Lord Pelham Clinton, his Aid-de-Camp, who were both most active in administering relief to the sick, have fallen victims to their humanity.—They died on the 7th. Major Raleigh, our worthy Fort Major, is also cut off.

"It is now clearly ascertained that the fever is of the same nature as that which had proved so destructive at Malaga, and was introduced from that place into Gibraltar through the medium of a Spanish Family, notwithstanding the greatest care had been taken to prevent the arrival of strangers; it is supposed that they had gained admission by bribing the soldiers on guard in the night; although three Spaniards were lately most severely flogged for attempting to enter into the garrison without passes. An unfortunate difference of opinion has prevailed among the medical men at Gibraltar, respecting the nature of the disorder, and the manner of treating it: only one of them, it is stated, formed a right judgement of it; as only one patient died out of the number he attended. When the mortality first began to be so great, a cordon of troops was drawn round the town, to prevent any intercourse with those out of it: but it has been removed in consequence

consequence of the violent clamour of the people in the town, at being shut up where the fever committed such dreadful ravages.

"No sooner were the troops withdrawn, than the people mixed indiscriminately with each other, and the fever encreased. Two hundred persons were said to have got on board a ship bound to Malta, who had agreed to give 21 guineas each for their passage. The greatest part of them it is feared were diseased when the ship sailed; and as no medical assistance was on board, their situation must be dreadful. Thirty others escaped on board another vessel, and engaged for a passage to Oran; they were also without medical aid, and their fate was what might be expected from their imprudence. Twenty-seven of those unfortunate persons died in the course of a day or two, and the remaining three jumped over-board when in sight of the Maidstone frigate, in hopes of being picked up and conveyed to England. The frigate saved their lives, but sent them back into Gibraltar.

"From a continuance of very unfavourable weather, the mortality has rather increased, but has been almost entirely confined to the lower class of inhabitants. A lazaretto however is now established in an airy situation, to which the indigent sick are immediately conveyed, and where they have the best medical aid. The good effects of this, and other regulations in regard to cleanliness, are already apparent.

"Very few of the higher ranks are seized with the disorder, and such as are attacked mostly get over it.

"The following is a list of principal inhabitants who have fallen victims to the fever:—

"Alex. Ross, Esq. Ordnance Storekeeper; Mr Pownall, civil Store-keeper, and all his family; R. Nugent, King's Proctor; Rev. J. Froombe, chaplain to the garrison; Mrs Wooten, the master attendant's wife, and two children; Mrs Jephson, and two children, Miss Nugent, and Miss Ross, Mr Wyatt, revenue officer; Mr Wyatt jun. his son; Mr Rogerson, master mason; Mess. Shea, Humphries, Gabazon, Benoliel, and Bousanquin merchants; Mr Sevugee and son; Mr and Mrs Boyd; Mr and Mrs Grant; Mrs Henley; Mr Henley, jun. clerk in the Engineer's office; Mrs Glyan and her sister; Mr Macdonald sen.; Mr S. Aboah; Mr Beoth; Mr and Mrs Du Moulin; four Messrs. Bensusan, brothers, and all their wives and children, amounting to twenty; Mr Rombado; Mr Bernard; Mr Mundy; Mr Vialo, late secretary at Minorca, and his wife; Don Raymundo, the Catholic vicar; the two Catholic priests; Capt. Metzger, of De Roll's regt; the two Lieutenants of the barrack corps; about 779 other inhabitants, and about 150 soldiers."

The following is the latest intelligence from Gibraltar, being an extract of a letter from Sir T. Trigge to Captain Gore, of the Medusa; it is dated Gibraltar, October 18, but was not sent on board till the 20th:—

"I certainly think the worst of the disorder is over; the deaths, both civil and military, are much decreased. I was this morning through the hospitals, and like the appearance of the sick: they are getting better. I have no apprehension for the safety of the place; a regular attack would require time and preparation; a *coup de main* may be attempted; but I think it will not; we have some men yet upon their legs.—The following is the

Total amount of deaths to this day.

Military	- -	453
Inhabitants	- -	1575
Officers	- -	16
		2044

In addition to the above, we learn that the deaths, from the 11th to the 18th, did not exceed one hundred.

We have only to add, that every precaution has been taken to prevent this dreadful contagion from reaching this country. Proclamations have been issued and sent to all the Port Admirals, and regulating officers at the sea-ports, and to every custom-house in the kingdom, to execute with the utmost rigour the acts enforcing quarantine upon all ships from the south of Europe, (and likewise from America, where the yellow fever has again appeared,) the penalties for the breach of which are to be on no account whatever dispensed with.

On the 10th of November, the Maidstone frigate arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar, with Lady Trigge, (the Lady of the Governor,) with several other Ladies, and she was immediately ordered to the Mother-bank to perform the

full period of quarantine—and no communication whatever was allowed with the ship. Lady Trigge was only permitted for a few minutes to speak from the quarter gallery to her sister, who went out in a boat to see her;---though the suspicion is but slight of any infection being on board the Maidstone.

ENGLAND.

Rupture with Spain.

That Spain would be eventually involved in the contest between Great Britain and France, was to be expected by every one who had considered the weakness of the Spanish Government, and the despotic exercise of that power which France has assumed over her since the treaty of peace by which she acquired the Spanish part of St Domingo.

The conduct of that Government since the commencement of the present war has, whether from choice or necessity, been as friendly to France as it has been hostile to this country.—That the treasury of Spain should be at the disposal of Bonaparte, was, perhaps, not to be prevented; nor had this country, after acquiescing in the compromise made by Portugal, any right to complain of the means by which she averted the indignation, or purchased the forbearance of the usurper. But to afford facilities to the piratical efforts of the French marine, to be actively employed in fitting out naval armaments, for which no satisfactory reasons are assigned, these are fair subjects of remonstrance between independent and rival powers, and if not explained, they become the legitimate causes of war, or at least of the cessation of all friendly intercourse. It was the notoriety of this connivance on the part of Spain, and the assurance that she was making great naval preparations, that determined Administration to make strong representations to the Court of Madrid, to which, it appears, no satisfactory answer has been obtained.

On the 27th September, in consequence of an invitation from Lord Harrowby, Secretary of State for the foreign department, a deputation of the most eminent merchants engaged in the Spanish trade, waited upon his Lordship. He stated to them that the relations between this country and Spain were in a very unsatisfactory state. Armaments were going on in the ports of Spain, and no sufficient explanation had been obtained as to their object. It was judged necessary, therefore, by his Majesty's Ministers, that this uncertain and disadvantageous state of affairs should not continue; and lest the steps taken to procure suitable satisfaction, should not be attended with success, he thought it proper to apprize them, that they might take such suitable measures of precaution as they might judge necessary to save themselves from loss and inconvenience in the event of a rupture.

In consequence of this communication, the above deputation of merchants waited next day on the Chevalier d'Anduaga, the Spanish Minister, and stated, that as a great scarcity of grain prevailed in Spain, they had received considerable orders for that article, and were now loading a number of vessels for Spanish ports; and requested to know if such vessels would meet with the same protection on the part of Spain, as those now experienced that brought Spanish wool to England. The Ambassador candidly answered, that he had not received any instructions upon the points in dispute between the two countries;---that therefore he could not take upon himself to give any pledge,---but that he knew of no circumstance that would affect the safety of the grain-ships.

Whatever these points in dispute may be,—whether the report of another treaty having been signed between France and spain, by which the former stipulates for the active assistance of the Spanish navy in the present war, be true or false, is not yet publicly known. But we may only suppose that the British Ministers have good and sufficient grounds to warrant the orders they have issued. For we were suddenly apprized of the capture of three Spanish frigates from la Vera Cruz, by a British squadron, the particulars of which event are thus detailed by Commodore Graham Moore of the Indefatigable, in his letter to Admiral Cornwallis, and transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated October 6. 1804.

"I have the honour to acquaint you, that I have executed the service you did me the honour to charge me with.

"Yesterda-

"Yesterday morning, Cape St Mary bearing N. E. 9 leagues, the Medusa made the signal for four sail, and we soon discovered them to be four large Spanish frigates, which formed the line of battle a-head on our approach, and continued to steer in for Cadiz, the van ship carrying a broad pendant, and the ship next to her a rear-Admiral's flag. After hailing without effect, I fired a shot a-cross the rear-Admiral's fore-foot, on which he shortened sail; and I sent Lieut. Ascott, of the Indefatigable, to inform him, that my orders were to detain his squadron; that it was my earnest wish to execute them without bloodshed; but that his determination must be made instantly. After waiting some time, the officer returned with an unsatisfactory answer, and I fired another shot a-head of the Admiral, and bore down close on his weather bow: at this moment the Admiral's second a-stern fired into the Amphion; the Admiral fired into the Indefatigable; and I made the signal for close battle, which was instantly commenced with all the alacrity and vigour of English sailors. In less than ten minutes La Mercedes, the Admiral's second a-stern, blew up alongside the Amphion, with a tremendous explosion. Captain Sutton having, with great judgment, and much to my satisfaction, placed himself to leeward of that ship, the escape of the Spanish Admiral's ship was rendered almost impossible; in less than half an hour she struck, as did the opponent of the Lively. Perceiving at this moment that the Spanish Commodore was making off, and seemed to have the heels of the Medusa, I made the signal for the Lively to join in the chace, having before noticed the superior sailing of that ship.—Captain Hammond did not lose an instant; and we had the satisfaction long before sun-set, to see from our mast-head that the only remaining ship had surrendered to the Medusa and Lively.

"As soon as our boats had taken possession of the rear-Admiral, we made sail for the floating fragments of the unfortunate Spanish frigate which blew up; but, except forty taken up by the Amphion's boats, all on board perished. This squadron was commanded by Don Joseph Bustamente, Knight of the Order of St James, and a rear-Admiral. They are from Monte Video, Rio de la Plata, and, from the information of the captain of the flag ship, contained about four millions of dollars, eight hundred thousand of which were on board the Mercedes which blew up. Other accounts state the quantity of specie to be much greater, public and private, and there is besides much valuable merchandise on board the captured ships. Our loss has been very trifling. The Spaniards suffered chiefly in their rigging, which was our object. The captains of the different ships conducted themselves so ably, that no honour could accrue to me but the fortunate accident of being senior officer.

"I inclose an account of the Treasure and Cargo of the four ships, as delivered to me by the Spanish Major of the Squadron."

On Account of the King.

Medee.—35 sacks of Vicuna wool, 20 chests and sacks of cascarilla, 1627 bars of tin, 203 pigs of copper, and 521,940 dollars in silver.

Fama.—300 bars of tin, 28 planks of wood, and 330,000 dollars in silver.

Mercedes,—20 sacks of Vicuna wool, 20 chests and sacks of cascarilla, 1150 bars of tin, 961 pigs of copper, and 221,000 dollars in silver.

Clara.—20 sacks of Vicuna wool, 20 chests and sacks of cascarilla, 1666 bars of tin, 571 pigs of copper, and 234,694 dollars in silver.

Total.—75 sacks of Vicuna wool, 60 chests and sacks of cascarilla, 4732 bars of tin, 1735 pigs of copper, 28 planks of wood, and 1,307,634 dollars in silver.

On Account of the Merchants.

Medee.—32 chests of ratinia, 952,619 dollars in silver, 279,502 gold, reduced into dollars, and 124,600 ingots of gold reduced into dollars.

Fama.—316,597 dollars in silver. 217,756 gold, reduced into dollars, and 25,411 ingots of gold reduced into dollars.

Mercedes.—590,000 dollars in silver.

Clara.—622,400 gold, reduced into dollars.

Total.—32 chests of ratinia, 1,859,216 dollars in silver, 1,119,658 gold reduced into dollars, and 150,011 ingots of gold reduced into dollars.

On Account of the Marine Company.

Medee,—3995 seal skins. Fama.—14,930 seal skins. Clara.—10 pipes of seal oil—Total.—26,925 seal skins, and 10 pipes of seal oil.

The

The Spanish Squadron consisted of the following ships, *viz.*

Medea, of 44 guns, 18 pounders, and 360 men, Rear Admiral Don Joseph Bustamente Gerure; La Fama, Commodore Don Michael de Sapiaima; La Mercedes, Captain Don Joseph Goycoa; La Clara, Captain Don Diego Aleson, of 34 guns each, 12 pounders, and 300 men.

The Medea had two men killed, and ten wounded, Fama eleven killed, fifty wounded; Clara, seven killed, twenty wounded. Indefatigable and Medusa, none killed or wounded. Lively, two killed and four wounded. Amphion, Lieutenant Bennet and four seamen wounded.

On board La Mercedes, blown up in the action, there were several Spanish ladies and gentlemen, with their families from Lima, returning to Old Spain, who, with the Spanish Captain, his wife, and 7 children, all unfortunately perished in the explosion which took place. Only forty of her people were saved.

The treasure from the Spanish frigates at Plymouth has been sent to the Bank of England in several waggons, under the escort of the 4th regiment of dragoons, and a party of the royal marines.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of our cruizers, another frigate, the Sabina, with three millions of dollars, succeeded in making the port of Vigo, although she was for a short time off Cadiz. She appeared there the 12th Oct. but in consequence of a positive order from the Court, that no vessel should be admitted into the harbour, on account of the fever which rages there, she was ordered to proceed to Vigo.

SCOTLAND.

Civil Appointments.

Sept. 20. At the court at Weymouth, present the King's most excellent Majesty in council, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was introduced, and took his place at the Board of Privy Council on his Majesty's right hand.

Lord Viscount St Asaph, son of the Earl of Ashburnham, has been summoned up to the House of Peers, by the stile and title of Baron Ashburnham of Ashburnham, by a writ under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.

The Earl of Enniskillen has been chosen a representative Peer of Ireland, in room of the Earl of Desart, deceased.

Nov. 14. At the election of one of the 16 Scots Peers [in room of the Marquis of Tweedale, deceased,] the Earl of Kelly was elected by a majority of 12, in opposition to the Earl of Lauderdale.—The votes were as follow:

For the Earl of Kelly.—Dukes of Buccleugh, Gordon, Queensberry, Athole, Montrose.—Earls of Crawford, Caithness, *Morton*, Moray, *Home*, Strathmore, *Aboyne*, *Kelly*, Errol, Haddington, Balcarras, Dundonald, Hyndford, Glasgow, Portmore, Hopeton, Deloraine.—Viscounts Falkland and Arbuthnot.—Lords Forbes, Cathcart, *Sinclair*, *Elibank*, *Rollo*, Napier, Reay, and Kirkudbright.—32.

For the Earl of Lauderdale.—Prince of Wales.—Dukes of Lennox and Roxburgh.—Earls of Cassilis, Galloway, Northesk, Stair, Kintore, *Eglinton*, *Lauderdale*, *Dalhousie*, Abercorn, Breadalbane,—Viscount Dunblane.—Lords *Sempill*, *Elphinstone*, Torphichen, *Blantyre*, *Belhaven*, and *Kinnaird*.—20.

Those marked *Italics* were present at the election.

The Revd. Lord Robert Loftus, son of the Marquis of Ely, is promoted to the bishoprick of Down and Connor, vice Dr Dickson deceased.

Charles Hope, Esq; his Majesty's Advocate, is appointed an ordinary Lord of Session, and Lord Justice Clerk, [in room of Sir David Rae of Eskgrove, Baronet, deceased.]

Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, Baronet, Advocate, and Presenter of Signatures in the Court of Exchequer, is appointed his Majesty's Advocate, in room of Charles Hope, Esq.

Captain William Johnston Hope is unanimously elected Member of Parliament for the County of Dumfries, [in room of Sir Robert Laurie, Baronet, deceased.]

Major Generals Honourable G. J. Ludlow, and John Moore, and Commodore Samuel Hood, are created Knights companions of the most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Sir Robert Ainslie of Great Torrington, Kent, late Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, and William Burroughs, Esq.

Esq; late Advocate General of Bengal, are created Knights Baronets of the United Kingdom.

Whitehall, Aug. 18.—His Majesty has been pleased, by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to confer the honour of Knighthood upon David Baird and John Stuart, Esqrs; Major Generals in the army, who have received his Majesty's licence to accept and wear the insignia of the Ottoman Order of the Crescent (of the superior degree,) transmitted to them by the Grand Signior. And the Order of the Crescent having been instituted by his Majesty's ally the Grand Signior, in commemoration of the signal and important services rendered to the Ottoman Empire by the glorious atchievements of the British arms in Egypt, the King has further been pleased, by warrant under his Royal Signet and Sign Manual, to grant unto the said Major Generals Sir David Baird and Sir John Stuart, his royal licence to bear, in allusion thereto, a Crescent, and certain other appropriate honourable augmentations, together with supporters, to their armorial ensigns.

As the Order of the Crescent has now become, in some measure, of British adoption, the following list of the members, according to the several patents transmitted from the Porte, may not be unacceptable to our readers:—

* Marquis of Wellesley.

* Earl of Elgin	* Sir Eyre Coote
* Earl of Cavan	Sir John Warren
* Lord Keith	Sir John Craddock
* Lord Hutchinson	* Sir David Baird
* Lord Nelson	* Sir John Stuart.

The mark * is affixed to the names which have also the aigrette or Imperial plume.

Those who are Peers, or are Knights of his Majesty's own Orders, had already the bearings of supporters in their personal rights.

The badge of the Order is an orange-coloured ribbon across the shoulder, and a brilliant star, with points, or rays, encircling the Crescent. The whole of the above members have also the diamond medal, which is in some degree an appendage to the Order.

His Majesty has granted to Harford Jones, Esq; President of the East-India Company at Bagdad, his royal licence to receive and wear the badge of the Order of the Crescent, of the second class, which the Grand Signior has transmitted to him.

Whitehall, Nov. 5.—The King has been pleased to grant unto John Bellenden Gawler, of Bishopsgate, in the County of Surrey, Esq; (eldest son and heir of John Gawler, late of Ramridge, in the County of Southampton, Esq; deceased, by Caroline his wife, also deceased, who was the eldest surviving daughter of John Bellenden, third Lord Bellenden in Scotland, and co-heir in blood to her brother Robert, sixth Lord Bellenden,) his royal licence and authority, that he and his issue may take and use the surnames of Ker Bellenden; and that he may henceforth be called John Bellenden Ker Bellenden, out of affectionate respect towards the family of his said late mother, and with the consent, and at the instance of his noble relation, William Lord Bellenden, now Duke and Earl of Roxburghe, &c.

This gentleman is the next apparent heir to the present Duke of Roxburghe, in title and estate.

Peter Perchard, Esq; is chosen Lord Mayor of London, for the ensuing year.

Neil Macvicar, Esq; and late Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, has been appointed by the Town Council, Collector of the Cess and Taxes for the City, in room of Donald Smith and Daniel Macqueen, Esqrs; resigned.

James Jackson, Esq; is appointed Chamberlain for the City of Edinburgh, in room of Dr Thomas Hay, resigned.

Thomas Henderson, Esq; merchant, is appointed Treasurer to George Herriot's Hospital, in room of Mr Jackson.

Mr William Ranken, taylor, is appointed Assistant and Successor to Mr William Trotter, in the office of Collector of the Shore-dues of Leith.

Messrs John Dudgeon and Peter Wood, merchants, are appointed Resident Bailies of Leith, for the ensuing year.

The Right Honourable Robert Dundas, Lord Chief Baron, is re-elected Rector of the University of Glasgow for the ensuing year.

The Town Council of Edinburgh have conferred the freedom of the City on the Right Honourable the Earl of Kelly, one of the 16 Peers for Scotland, on the celebrated Dr Jenner, inventor of the vaccine inoculation, and on Dr John Gilchrist,

Gilchrist, late Professor of the Hindostanee language, in the College of Fort-William, Bengal, and author of several valuable works.

The University of Glasgow has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor in Laws on his Grace the Duke of Montrose, and on the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley, Governor-General of India.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

General Sir Thomas Trigge, K. B. is appointed Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, in room of General Lord Viscount Howe, resigned.

Lieutenant Colonel James Murray Hadden, is appointed Surveyor General of the Ordnance, in room of Lieutenant General Alexander Ross.

Prices of Oat Meal in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

Nov. 6. 16d. Nov. 13. and 20. 17d. Nov. 27. 16d.

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1804.	Wheat		Barley		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Nov. 5.	80	96	40	48	24	30	46	50
12.	90	120	50	56	26	29	48	56
19.	87	118	56	62	31	38	57	63
26.	86	116	52	60	30	33	50	60

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1804.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Peafe.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Nov. 2.	45	0	27	0	22	6	20	0
9.	50	0	31	0	24	6	20	6
16.	52	0	35	0	24	0	20	0
23.	47	0	34	0	22	0	20	0
30.	45	0	33	0	22	6	20	0

MARRIAGES.

At Columbo in Ceylon, Capt. C. Fred. Napier, to Miss E. Carrington, sister of Sir E. Carrington, Chief Justice of that island.

March 21. At Calcutta, John Hunter, Esq. merchant, to Miss Poignand of London.

Oct. 2. At Straithard, Isle of Sky, Mr John M'Alister, merchant Greenock, to Miss Flora M'Alister, daughter of Alex. M'Alister, of Straithard, Esq.

—. At Warwick, the Earl of Clonmell to Lady —— Greville, daughter of the Earl of Warwick.

—. At Bath, Dr James M'Farlane, to Miss Simpson, daughter of the late William Brook Simpson, Esq.

Oct. 3. At Camiesknan, Dunbartonshire, Capt. G. H. Dundas, younger of Duddingston, to Miss J. B. Denniston, daughter of James Denniston, of Colgrain, Esq.

9. At Dryden, Peter Miller, Esq. younger of Dalswinton, to Miss Matilda Cumming, third daughter of the late Thomas Cumming, Esq. banker in Edinburgh.

—. At Camnethan house, Robert Lockhart, Esq. younger of Castlehill, to Miss E. A. Newman, third daughter of R. N. Newman Esq. of Thornbury park, in Gloucestershire.

13. At London, Capt. Hood, 3d foot guards, to Miss Hamond, daughter of Sir A. S. Hamond, Bart. Comptroller of the Navy.

22. At Woodhead, Mr James Main, to Miss Janet Addison, daughter of Charles Addison, Esq. Boness.

—. At Gretna Green Mr Curwen, son of J. C. Curwen, Esq. M. P. to Miss Stanley his cousin.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr J. E. Woolford, landscape painter, to Miss Margaret Fullerton, eldest daughter of the late Geo. Fullerton, Esq. Collector of the Customs at Leith.

—. At Edinburgh, John Reid, Esq. Advocate, to Miss Helen Cunningham, eldest daughter of George Cunningham, Esq. Inspector-General of Customs.

9. At Bellside, Lanarkshire, Thomas Liston, Esq Sheriff clerk of that county, to Miss H. M. Ferrier, second daughter of Major Gen. Ray Ferrier.

—. Capt. Huby, in the trade between Selby and London, to Miss Martin, of Reedness, in Marshland, near Selby. On the following Thursday, Capt. Huby going on shore from his vessel, lying in the river at Selby, together with Captain Ellis, employed in the same trade, the latter fell from off the plank into the water. Capt. Huby jumped in after him, and owing to his own exertions, Capt. Ellis's life was preserved, but he himself was unfortunately lost.

At Sunning, Berks, Mr James Samuel, a farmer of that place, to Mrs E. Newkirk.—The united ages of the bride and bridegroom amount to 139 years. The bridegroom has buried four wives, by whom he has had 32 children and 27 grandchildren.

At Malton, Mr R. Wood, of the Blue Ball public house there, to Mrs Sarah Murcill, late housekeeper to John Webb Weston, Esq. Guildford, Surry. This marriage took place in consequence of an advertisement for "*A Wife*," which appeared in the York Herald of July last, and promises much happiness to the parties. The bride is a very handsome and a very respectable woman.

31. At ——, The Rev. Robt. Swan, minister of Abercrombie, to Miss Marion Hamilton, daughter of Professor Hamilton, Marischal College, Aberdeen.

—. At ——, Mr Hugh Tenant, Glasgow, to Miss E. Rainy, daughter of the Rev. George Rainy, minister of Creech.

Nov. 1. At ——, the Rev. Robert Kay minister of Kinclavin, to Louisa Stewart, daughter of the late Rev. Duncan Stewart, minister of Balquhidder.

3. At Meggetland near Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Stewart, to Miss Ann Blair, eldest daughter of the late Mr Wm. Blair, W. S.

—. At London, the Hon. Herbert Gardner, son of Admiral Lord Gardner, to Miss Cornwall, daughter of John Cornwall, Esq. Hendon House.

—. At ——, Capt. Stevenson of the Royal Navy, to Miss Worth, daughter of Wm. Worth, Esq. of Norwich.

—. At Edinburgh, Major Iliff, to Miss Wauchope, of York-place.

5. At Edinburgh, Lieut. John Burn, Royal Navy, to Miss Sophia Scott, daughter of James Scott, Esq. Prince of Wales's Island.

5. At Clifton, Col. Alexander Kyd, of the Bengal Engineers, to Mrs Hay, widow of the late Edward Hay, Esq. Secretary General to the Bengal Government.

—. At Glasgow, Mr George Smellie, merchant, to Miss E. Duncan, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Duncan of Glendovan.

—. At Greenock, Mr David Malcolm, merchant, to Miss Janet Baird, only daughter of Mr John Baird, merchant there.

5. At Dunbar, Capt. F. Bell Alison, to Miss Susan Jones at Ormiston.

—. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. Charles Pye, 3d dragoons, to Miss C. Douglas, sister of the late Col. Arch. Douglas, Rosehall.

8. At Glasgow, Mr R. Brough, writing master in Edinburgh, to Miss Elizabeth Whitelaw, daughter of Mr John Whitelaw, merchant there.

9. At ——, Capt. Brown, 78th regiment, to Miss Ross, daughter of the late Mr Henry Ross, Heathfield, in Shetland.

13. At Glasgow, Mr Patrick Borthwick, merchant in Leith, to Miss Ariana Corbet, daughter of Mr Cunningham Corbet, merchant in Glasgow.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 4. At Banff, Mrs G. C. Robinson, a daughter.

5. At London, the Countess of Albemarle, a daughter.

8. At Ards, county Donegall, Lady Mary Stewart, a son.

—. At Standgate, Lady Annabella Macleod, a son.

11. At Ochtertyre, Lady Mary Murray, a son.

11. At Paris, the wife of Louis Bonaparte, a son.

22. At Glack, Aberdeenshire, Mrs Mackenzie, a daughter.

25. At Inveresk, the Lady of Lieutenant Col. Burnett, a son.

29. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Col. Robert Macgregor Murray, a son.

—. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Col. Robert M'Murdo, a son.

Nov. 3. At Balbairdy, Mrs Marjoribanks of Marjoribanks, a daughter.

—. At Mellerstain house, Berwickshire, Mrs Baillie of Jerviswood, a son.

—. At Bath, the Lady of Major Cameron, a daughter.

5. At Herdmanston, East Lothian, the Right Hon. Lady Sinclair, a daughter.

7. At Charlton, in Kent, the Lady of Viscount Andover, (son of the Earl of Suffolk,) a son and heir.

7. At Kennet, Mrs Bruce of Kennet, a son.

—. At London, the Lady of Malcolm Ross, Esq. Red Lion Square, a daughter.

—. At London, the Lady of James Stein, Esq. a son.

8. At Ballechan, Perthshire, the Lady of Hope Stewart, Esq. a daughter.

9. At Auchintoul, Mrs Morrison of Auchintoul, a son.

14. At Edinburgh, the Lady of James Hay, Esq. younger of Hopes, writer to the signet, a son.

14. At Dunse, Mrs Cunningham, wife of the Rev. Mr Cunningham, a son.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

1803. *Dec.* 3. In India, Andrew Mein, Esq. master attendant at Vizagapatam, and son of the late Mr John Mein, surgeon in Dunse.

—. At Burmeah Nullah, Bengal, Mathew Leslie, Esq. senior Judge of Benares, and agent there for the Governor General.

At Seringapatam, Lieut.-Col. Simon Dalrymple.

Jan. 1804. At Gooty, near Madras, Mr A. Tennent surgeon, son of the late Mr John Tennent printer in Edinburgh.

Feb. In India, William Richardson, Esq. of the Bombay Establishment, eldest son of the late William Richardson, Esq. Accountant General to the East India Company.

March 11. At Madras, James Allardyce Barclay, Esq. Collector of the Customs at Trincomale, second son of the late Robert Barclay of Urie, Esq. M. P. for Kincardineshire.

May 3. At Madras, Major Allan Grant, Fort-Major of Madras.

July 23. At New York, suddenly, aged 39, Mr John Drummond of Alloa, late of Charlestown.

Aug. 7. At Montego Bay, Jamaica, John Hamilton Dalrymple, Esq. Collector of the Customs there, son of the late Hew Dalrymple of Nunraw, Esq.

Aug. 10. At Jamaica, Alex. Shaw, son of the late Rev. John Shaw, minister of Greenock.

—. At Berbice, Mr John Bethune, second son of the Rev. John Bethune minister of Dornoch.

16. At Antigua, Capt. Rob. Vans Agnew, 1st Foot Guards, eldest son of Robert Vans Agnew of Barnbarrow, Esq. Wigtonshire.

13. At Gibraltar, Mr Matthew Hutchieson, surgeon, Medical Staff.

13. At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Capt. the Hon. Charles Powys, of the Fairy sloop of war.

— At Jamaica, Lieut. George Sutherland, 55th regiment.

—. At the Bay of Honduras, aged 26, Lieut. Alexander Robertson, 5th West India regiment.

Sept. 19. At Blunham, Bedfordshire, Mrs Campbell, relict of Lieut-Colonel Campbell, formerly Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea College.

—. At London, the Right Rev. Dr William Dickson, Bishop of Downe and Connor.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Eleonora Macdowall, relict of William M'Ghie, Esq. of Balmaghie, and sister of the late Patrick Earl of Dumfries.

—. At Torryburn, Mrs Balfour, spouse of the Rev. David Balfour, minister of that parish.

—. At her house, Antigua Street, Mrs Ann Ramsay, aged 74.

21. At Swinton, Berwickshire, the Rev. William Simpson, minister of that parish.

—. At Hamhouse, in Surry, the Right Hon. Anna Maria, Countess of Dysart.—Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of David Lewis, Esq. of Malvern in Warwickshire, and married in 1773 Wilbraham present Earl of Dysart, by whom she had no issue.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Dorothy Hay, relict of John Hay of Newhall, Esq. and mother of the late Marquis of Tweedale, who died in France on the 9th of August last.

22. At Dumfries, Mrs Corson, spouse of Mr Thomas Corson merchant.

—. At Paisley, Mr Alexander Nairne.

—. At Tranent cottage, Mrs Catharine Compton, relict of Henry Compton, Esq. of Bistern house in Hampshire.

23. At Wakehurst place, in Sussex, Joseph Peyton, Esq. Admiral of the White, aged 80.

—. At Dalston, aged 79, John Rogers, Esq. head clerk in the discount office in the Bank of England. He had been in the service of the Bank 56 years.

—. At Bath, of an apoplexy, Thomas Read, Esq. of the Royal Navy, and formerly Superintendant at Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

24. At Glasgow, Mr John Shaw, bookseller.

24. At Balgarvie house, Fifeshire, Lady Elizabeth Anstruther.

Lately, at Malaga, of the contagious fever, William Brander, Esq. an eminent merchant there.

26. At Millbank, Miss Grizel King, daughter of the late Matthew King of Millbank, Esq.

27. At Edinburgh, Mr Hugh Hutcheon, advocate in Aberdeen.

—. At Ely house, Fifeshire, in childbed, the Lady of Col. Robert Anstruther, much regretted.

—. At Cliftonhall, Penelope Madan Maitland, second daughter of Alexander Charles Maitland Gibson, Esq. of Cliftonhall.

At

28. At Cliftonhall, Alexander Maitland, fourth son of Brigadier General Frederick Maitland.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr William Dalrymple woolen draper, and formerly one of the Magistrates of Edinburgh.

—. At Edinburgh, Miss Christian Dick, daughter of Robert Dick of Gartsherie, Esq. advocate, professor of Civil Law.

—. At Linkfield Hall, Mrs Elizabeth Somerville, spouse of Mr Archibald Cochrane, younger of Ashkirk.

— At Lilliesleaf, in an advanced age, the Rev. Wm Campbell, minister of that parish.

—. On his passage from London, of a decline, Mr James Scrymgeour bookseller in Glasgow.

29. At Dundee, Miss Elizabeth Menzies, daughter of the late Alexander Menzies of Woodend, Esq.

—. At Cantray, Mrs Davidson of Cantray.

Oct. 1. At the Manse of Row, aged 34, Mrs Susan Allen, Spouse of the Revd. William Stirling, Minister of Port.

—. At ——, aged 19, Mr Colin Campbell, eldest son of Colin Campbell, Esq. at Rosneath.

—. At Delvin house, Perthshire, aged 90, Mrs Mary Muir, daughter of the deceased William Muir of Cassencarie, Esq.

—. At London, aged 73, George Wilson, Esq. an eminent Solicitor in Symond's Inn.

2. At Edinburgh, aged 59, after a short illness, of the gout in his head, George Cuthin, Esq. of Relugas, writer to the Signet, much and justly lamented, as a gentleman of great professional knowledge and strict integrity.

—. At Wickham, Hants, Robert Linzee, Esq. Admiral of the Blue.

3. At Dalkeith, Richard Cochrane, Esq. formerly Judge of the Court of Commonpleas in New Jersey.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Weir, relict of Captain John Mercer.

—. At Ayr, aged 82, Mrs Gairdner, mother of the late Captain Gairdner, of Mount Charles.

4. At Edinburgh, Catharine Inglis, infant-daughter of Mr Andrew Inglis, Surgeon.

5. At London, Lady Ann Agnes Erskine, sister of the Earl of Buchan, aged 65.

5. At Burton in Westmoreland, aged 82, Alexander Campbell, Esq. formerly of Tomnagrew, in Perthshire.

—. At Edinburgh, Miss Jacobina Livingstone, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Livingston, merchant, Crosscauseway.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gillespie, relict of Dr Thomas Gillespie, Physician there.

—. At London, James Park, Esq. formerly a respectable practitioner in medicine, and brother of Colonel Park, I. F. O. Argyleshire, and father of James Alan Park, Esq. King's Counsel, of great professional merit at the English bar.——He was maternally descended from the famous Law of Lauriston.

6. At Laigh Grange, near Maybole, Mr William M'Jannet, aged 72.

—, At Bristol, the Rev. John William Hamilton, brother of Sir Frederic Hamilton, Baronet.

—. At Bath, aged 98, George Paul Monck, Esq. the lineal descendant of General George Monck, Duke of Albemarle.

—. At ——, by a fall from his horse, aged 60, Sir William Kemp of Criston, Baronet.

8. At Ayr, Mrs —— Kerr, spouse of Major John Webster, and daughter of the late Honourable Robert Kerr of Newfield.

—. At Girvan, aged 94, John M'Crodie, who was 66 years married, and has left a numerous offspring—He retained his faculties to the last.

—. At Dynevor, near Hereford, Captain William Campbell, of the late 83d regiment.

9. At Berwick, Mrs Romer, widow of John Romer, Esq. of Chiswick, and mother of Lady Callander of Westerton.

10. At Allanshaw, in Lanarkshire, aged 82, Mrs Mary Hadderland, relict of Dr John Cook, physician in Hamilton.

11. At Belton, Mrs Magdalene Sharp, spouse of William Turnbull, Esq.

—. At Malling, aged 25, Lieutenant William Young, Royal Marines.

—. At Edinburgh, aged 80, Mr Geo. Munro, watch-maker.

22. At Manse of Mortlach, the Rev. George Grant, Minister of that parish.

—. At Clifton, the Hon. Col. Geo. Napier, Comptroller of Army accounts in Ireland, and formerly a captain

in

in the 80th regiment—A better or a braver soldier never served his country; a more upright or more diligent servant of the public never filled an office of trust. He was married to Lady Sarah Bunbury, sister to the Duke of Richmond. He was the youngest brother of the late Lord Napier.

—. At Brighton, Humphrey Donaldson, Esq. army agent, Whitehall, London.

—. At his seat in Kent, of the gout in his stomach, Sir Richard Glode, Baronet.

14. At Aberdeen, aged 57, Dr Andrew Henderson, Physician there.

—. At Dumfries, aged 78, Mrs Clark, relict of Mr William Clark, writer there.

—. At Crossford, Mr John Wallace, preacher of the Gospel.

16. At Glasgow, the Rev. James Main, late of Tarbolton, aged 66 years.

—. At Exeter, Gregory Watt, Esq. of Heathfield, near Birmingham.

—. At Birmingham, Francis Rogers, M. D.

—. At Coltney Hatch, aged 76, John Pasley, Esq.

17. At Vienna, the Countess Zamoiska, sister of Stanislaus late King of Poland.

—. At Greenwich, Capt. Alexander Sutherland, 30th regiment.

18. At Feversham, in his 92d year, Charles West, who was 31 years office-keeper at the Royal Powder Mills at Feversham. He entered into the army in 1741, in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, was three months a private, three years a corporal, and twenty years a serjeant, and the whole time in one Company.—He was at the battle of Fontenoy, the siege of Ostend, and likewise the siege of Maestricht, under the command of the Duke of Cumberland and Prince Ferdinand.

19. At Port-Glasgow, Mrs King, wife of Daniel King, merchant.

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs Johanna Leslie.

20. At his seat at Carton, county of Kildare, his Grace William Robert Fitzgerald, Duke of Leinster, in the 56th year of his age.—His Grace was born in March 1748.—Before his succession to the Peerage, he represented the city of Dublin in Parliament; and in Nov. 1776, he took his seat in the House of Peers, on the death of his father.—In Novembe r1778, he married Emilia Olieva St George, daughter and sole heiress of Usher, Lord St George, and by her Grace, who died some time since, he had several children. He was premier Peer of Ireland, Duke of Leinster, Marquis and Earl of Kildare, Earl of Ossaley, Viscount Leinster of Taplow, in the county of Bucks, (England) and Baron Ossaley.—He was one of the original Knights Companions of the illustrious Order of St Patrick.

24. At Benholm, suddenly, aged 28, Mr Matthew Jamieson, portrait painter in Newcastle.

23. At Inveresk, in the 80th year of his age, the Right Hon. Sir David Rae of Eskgrove, Bart. Lord Justice Clerk. His Lordship was admitted an Advocate in 1751, and soon acquired high reputation as an able lawyer. In 1782 he was promoted to the Bench, and in 1799, on the resignation of Lord Braxfield, was appointed Lord Justice Clerk. He is succeeded in title by his eldest son, (now Sir David Rae,) Lieut. Col. of the West Middlesex militia.

23. At ——, Capt. Robert Campbell, 36th regiment, and assistant Quarter Master General in Scotland.

—. At Burntisland, Mrs Mary Dallas, wife of Mr Symons, surgeon.

24. At Inverary Castle, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Argyle, Sir Wm. Hart, Knight of the illustrious order of St Stanislaus in Poland.

24. At Inveresk, Mrs Buchan Sydserf, of Ruchlaw, in East Lothian.

24. At Craigton in Fifeshire, David Beatson of Balbairdie, Esq.

25. At Exmouth in Devonshire, of a decline, David Finlay of Drummore, Esq.

25. At Bracknel-Banks, Rear Adm. Isaac Vaillant, aged 63.

26. At Ride in the Isle of Wight, Mrs Saunders, wife of Dr Saunders, late of Dublin.

27. At London, Alexander Graham, Esq. of Duntrune in Forfarshire.

27. At Glasgow, Mrs Jane Gray, spouse of Mr Wm. Mayne, jun. merchant.

27. At Carnbee Manse in Fife, the Rev. Alexr. Brodie, minister of that parish.

28. At ——, Thos. Young of Youngfield, Esq.

28. At London, Lieut. Cuthbert Adamson, of the Royal Navy, an elder Brother of the Trinity House.

28. At Greenhill, near Edinburgh, aged

aged 75, Thomas Wright, Esq. formerly merchant in Dantzick.

28. At Barnslee, Mrs Simpson, relict of John Simpson of Brunton, Esq.

28. At Aberdeen, Mrs Sophia Forbes of Skellater.

29. At Ipswich, the Right Hon. John Howe, Lord Chedworth.

30. At Wheely Hall in Essex, Miss Mary Lockhart, daughter of the late Chas. Lockhart, of Muiravonside, Esq.

30. At Nottingham, Capt. Macdonald, 5th bat. reserve.

20. At Newcastle, Lieut. Col. Wm. Blakeney, inspecting field-officer of Yeomanry and Volunteers in that district. He was wounded at the battle of Bunker's Hill.

30. At London, Mr George Morland, an eminent landscape painter, aged 40.

Nov. 1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Scougall, spouse of Mr John Moubray, clerk to the signet.

1. At Edinburgh, Dr Robert Grant, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and surgeon to the Inverness militia.

1. At Paddington, Mrs Morland, wife of Mr Geo. Morland painter, who died on the 30th ult.

1. At Biggar, aged 69, the Rev. John Low, minister of the Associate Congregation there.

1. At Keynsham, aged 77, the Countess dowager of Oxford, aunt of the present Earl.

2. At Tyne-bank, near Haddington, James Mackell, Esq. late of Demerary.

2. At Perth, Mrs James Davidson, aged 21.

2. At Hackwood Park in Hampshire, the Hon. Miss Anne Orde Poulet, second daughter of Lord Bolton.

3. At Edinburgh, of a scarlet fever, in her 6th year, Mary Forrest, eldest daughter of Mr Daniel Forrest, Lottery office.

4. At Blind-burn, suddenly, Mr Roger Marshall.

4. At Kirktown of Tynron, Dr John Williamson, late of the island of Nevis.

4. At ——, Mrs Alexander, relict of Mr James Alexander, sheriff-substitute of Clackmannanshire.

5. At Hamilton, suddenly, F. C. Redwood, Esq. Paymaster of the 5th dragoon guards.

6. At Edinburgh, Capt. John Stenhouse, late Capt. and Paymaster of the South Fencible regt.

6. At London, the Rev. Samuel Ayscough, one of the librarians of the British Museum, and late vicar of Endham, in Kent. He might truly be termed a pioneer of learning, for he not only compiled the immense catalogue of two volumes folio of the library of printed books in the British Museum, but also a very systematically arranged catalogue of all the manuscripts in that institution, besides an index to Shakespear, and indexes to the Monthly Review, the Gentleman's Magazine, the Annual Register, &c. &c.

6. At Hagburn, Mr Thos. Waugh, writer in Jedburgh.

6. At St Andrews, of an apoplexy, John Rotheram M. D. F. R. S. E. professor of Natural Philosophy in that University. He had discharged the public duties of his office the preceding day, and spent the evening as usual with his family, apparently in perfect health, but in the morning was found expiring in his bed, and no medical relief was effectual. He was a man of very extensive learning. He received his classical education in the public grammar school of Newcastle, and his mathematical and philosophical studies were directed by his venerable father, assisted by Messrs Hutton and Harrison; he then became a pupil of Linnæus and Bergman at Upsal, where he graduated. The botanical system of the former of these great men he successfully defended in a pamphlet of considerable ingenuity.—For several years before the death of Dr Black, he was chosen by that celebrated chemist as his assistant in his public lectures. In the important station which he afterwards filled, he discharged his duty with diligence and credit; and he will be much regretted by his colleagues and the University at large.

10. At Glasgow, Mr Thomas Mennons, printer.

14. At Arbroath, James Mudie of Pitmuis, Esq.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several pieces are received, which will either appear in our next, or be then more particularly acknowledged.